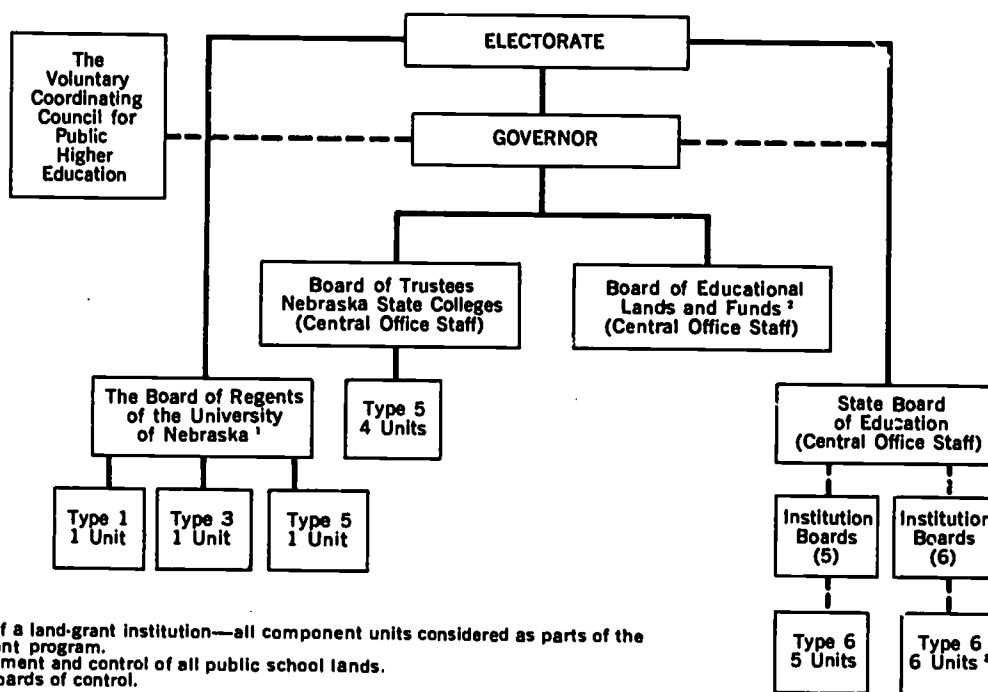


## NEBRASKA

Type 1: Separate professional school  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



<sup>1</sup> Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.

<sup>2</sup> Management and control of all public school lands.

<sup>3</sup> Local boards of control.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## NEVADA

The Board of Regents, University of Nevada System, is responsible for the four units that comprise the university system.

The State of Nevada participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

### Board of Regents, University of Nevada System

The Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System was created in 1864 by authority of the State constitution. Legally, meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year; however, the board usually meets 10 times.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 11 members elected by the people. The board must be nonpartisan; three members must be from Washoe County, five from Clark County, and three from the State at large other than these two counties. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is elected for a 4-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948,

each board member has served an average of 4 years.

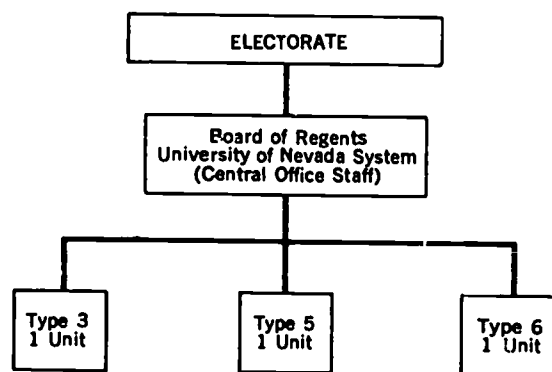
**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the university system; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, this board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The chancellor of the university system and his personal administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The chancellor is also ex officio treasurer. Central functions include budgeting, internal audit, institutional studies, facility planning coordination, and federal projects stimulation.

**Relationships with other groups.**—Preaudit of current finances is made by the State budget director; the postaudit of current finances is made by an independent auditor reporting to the board. All construction of the university financed by State funds or Federal loans is under the jurisdiction of the State Planning Board.

## NEVADA

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

In New Hampshire, three State boards are responsible for five institutions of higher education. The Board of Trustees, the University of New Hampshire, is responsible for four institutions, and the State Board of Education for one. In 1963 the New Hampshire Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation was established by the legislature. The Council for Teacher Education was established in 1951 by legislative act. The council consists of about 10 individuals representing the different areas of education in the State and functions in an advisory capacity to coordinate teacher education. A 1967 State law requires that the meetings of all governmental boards be open to the public, except when individuals or the purchase or sale of property are being discussed.

### **The Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation**

The Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation was established by legislative act in 1963. It usually meets four times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board is composed of 11 members. Six, of whom at least three must be from private institutions in the State, are appointed for 5-year overlapping terms by the Governor and his advisory council. Ex officio members are the commissioner of education, the chairman of the State Board of Education, and the presidents of the State university and of the two State colleges. Each member has served on the board approximately since 1963.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is charged with evaluating institutions, controlling the establishment of new private institutions, recommending to the legislature authority of colleges to grant degrees, and working "in an advisory capacity only towards coordinating the activities of higher education in the State." Its evaluation activities do not extend to Dartmouth or to the institutions under the State Board of Education. It makes statistical studies of postsecondary education. In this study, it is classified as a coordinating board even though its legislative authority in this function is advisory only.

**Central office staff.**—The board has an executive secretary with a very small central office staff.

### **The Board of Trustees, The University of New Hampshire**

The Board of Trustees of the University of New Hampshire was created in 1923 by authority of the State statutes which incorporated within the university the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts founded in 1866. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. In 1963, the two State teachers colleges were made general colleges, transferred from the State Board of Education, and made part of the university system. Meetings usually are held 11 times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board of trustees is composed of 22 members: the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, his constitutionally authorized advisory group, appoints 12 members representing both major political parties (two of these must be farmers); the alumni of the university elect two members, one of whom must be a resident of New Hampshire; the alumni of Keene State College and of Plymouth State College each elect one member; ex officio members are the Governor, the commissioner of agriculture, the commissioner of education, and the presidents of the university and of the two State colleges. A quorum consists of 12 members; however, for election of a president of the university or of the colleges, there is a special requirement of 14 affirmative votes from the membership of 22.

Each member is appointed or elected for a 4-year term and may serve for successive terms, except alumni, who are limited to two terms. The terms of appointive members overlap. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 7 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—This board is responsible for the government of the four institutions. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the university and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board cooperates with the Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation and with the New England Board of Higher Education in certain curriculum areas.

## State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created in 1919 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held six times a year; however, the board usually meets 10 times.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The State board of education consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of his advisory council. The members of the board must be residents of the State and can be neither technical educators nor professionally engaged in school work. A quorum consists of four members.

Each member is appointed for a 5-year term and may be reappointed to successive, overlapping terms. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 7 years.

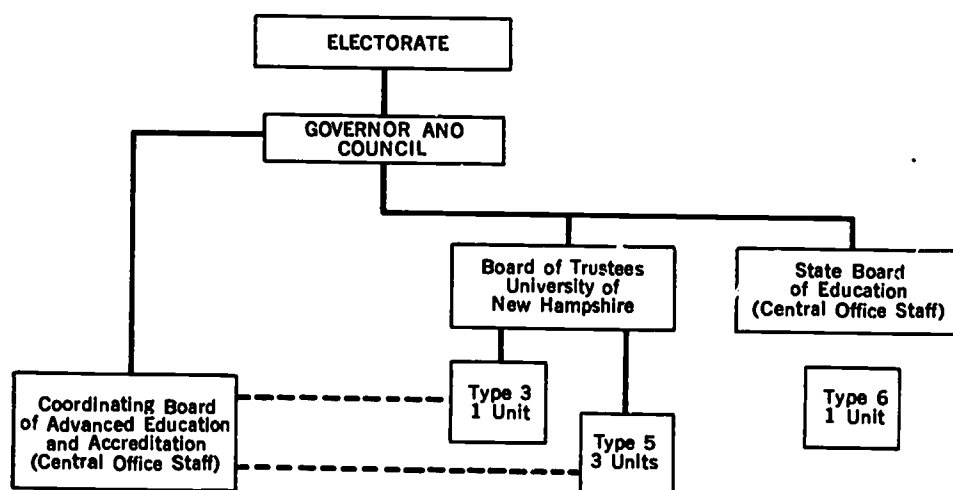
**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of one institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board also is responsible for State elementary and secondary education. In this study it is classified as a governing board at the 2-year college level only and footnoted as a supervisory or "other" board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints the commissioner of education, who is its executive officer. His office provides central office staff for the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board cooperates with the Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation and with the New England Board of Higher Education in certain curriculum areas.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## NEW JERSEY

In New Jersey, 12 State boards and three State councils are responsible for 28 institutional units that make up the State system of public higher education. The New Jersey Board of Higher Education serves as the statewide coordinating body and is responsible for certain specific areas of higher education in the State; the Board of Governors, Rutgers, the State University, is responsible for the government of the institutional units that constitute the State university; and separate boards of trustees are responsible for the government of eight State colleges. The three State councils have no governing functions; rather, they facilitate the coordination of higher education by level: 2-year (one council for the fifteen 2-year units), one for the eight 4-year units, and one that is an interdepartmental committee of the Department of Education and Higher Education.

### State Board of Higher Education

The New Jersey Board of Higher Education was created by the legislature in the Higher Education Act of 1966. Its corporate status comes from the same statute. The law requires that public meetings of the board be held monthly, and additional meetings may be scheduled as necessary.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 17 members. Nine of these are citizen members (at least two of whom must be women) appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Six members are representatives of higher education institutions of the State: the chairmen of the Board of Governors at Rutgers, the Board of Trustees of Newark College of Engineering, the Council of State Colleges, the Council of County Colleges, the president of the State Board of Education, and the representative of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey. The chancellor and the State commissioner of education are ex officio members without vote. The terms of office are 6 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board has broad powers and responsibilities for the general supervision of higher education in New Jersey. Specific responsibilities include: (1) advancing long range planning for the State system of higher education; (2) establishing general policy for the governance of the separate institutions; (3) coordinating the activities of the individual institutions which, taken together, make up the system of higher

education in New Jersey; (4) maintaining general financial supervision of the State system of higher education; and (5) licensing independent institutions of higher education and approving the basis and conditions for conferring degrees. In addition, the board coordinates State and Federal activities relating to higher education in the State and advises the Governor on higher education affairs, including proposed budgets and legislation. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—With the approval of the Governor, the board appoints a chancellor, for a term of 5 years, who serves as the chief executive officer. The chancellor and his administrative staff make up the central office for the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—In addition to working closely with the State boards responsible for governing the public institutions of higher education, the board maintains liaison with the private institutions through their member representative.

### Board of Governors, Rutgers, the State University

The Board of Governors of Rutgers, the State University, was created in 1956 by authority of the State statutes; however, the history of the institution which it governs goes back to 1766. The entire institution was designated the State university in 1945. Authority for corporate status for this board is from the statutes.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board of governors consists of 13 members, 11 voting and two ex officio: the Governor of the State with the advice and consent of the senate appoints six members; the Board of Trustees of Rutgers (an overall advisory board for the institution) appoints five members from among its own membership; and the chancellor of higher education and the president of Rutgers are ex officio members. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term; each may succeed himself for not more than one additional term after having served one full 6-year term. The terms are overlapping, with at least two members appointed each year: one by the Governor of the State and one by the board of trustees. Six voting members of the board constitute a quorum.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institutional

units that constitute the State university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. For the purposes of this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The board of governors, with the advice and consent of the board of trustees, elects the president, who is responsible to the two boards for executive management of the corporation and the university.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board of trustees has overall advisory responsibility for the institution and control over private properties and funds, applicable to the purposes of public higher education. The membership of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers consists of at least 12 charter trustees, three of whom must be women, who are selected by the board itself when there are less than 12 (if they were serving as charter trustees on August 31, 1956, they continue to serve for an indefinite time, but all who are appointed after that date are appointed for 6-year terms); 11 public trustees, five appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate for 5-year terms, and the six appointed to the board of governors. The chancellor of higher education and the president of Rutgers are ex officio members without the right to vote. At least 12 trustees must be alumni or alumnae. A quorum of the board of trustees consists of not less than 12 of its members.

A quorum of joint meetings of the Board of Governors, Rutgers, the State University, and the board of trustees consists of six members of the board of governors and not less than a majority of the members of the board of trustees then in office (other than those who are also members of the board of governors).

The State Board of Higher Education is empowered to coordinate all statewide higher education and may investigate and recommend respecting the needs for facilities and services of the State university as an instrumentality of the State for providing for public higher education. It also may advise with the State university regarding its annual budget for services, lands, buildings, and equipment, and jointly with the State university make recommendations to the Governor of the State and to the legislature in support of such budget.

## **Board of Trustees, College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey**

The Board of Trustees of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey was created by legislative act in 1970 to oversee the activities of an independent and unified institution offering medical, dental, and allied health educational programs. Its corporate powers are from the same statute. The board is required to hold an annual meeting and to meet at such other times and places as it shall designate.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—Members of the board are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the governance of the institution. Within the general guidelines established by the State Board of Higher Education, authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The board is in the process of creating a central office staff for the college which will include a chief executive officer who will be responsible for activities at the constituent schools.

**Relationships with other groups.**—In addition to working closely with the board of higher education, the board cooperates with other component units of the higher education community.

## **Board of Trustees, Newark College of Engineering**

The Board of Trustees of the Newark College of Engineering legally is a local board of control. Newark College of Engineering functions as a part of the State system of higher education because the State of New Jersey contracts with the institution to provide engineering education and certain occupational-technical training programs for the public. This contract between the State and the institution is renewable each year. Its board of trustees has eight members appointed by the Governor, and the Governor and the Mayor of Newark are ex officio members.

For the services provided to the State under contract, the board functions in a manner similar to



those of the State boards governing public higher educational institutions. In this study, the board is classified as a governing board under other than State control.

### **Board of Trustees, Glassboro State College**

The Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College was created by authority of the legislature in 1966, with clarifying amendments adopted in 1969; officially, the board became operative on July 1, 1967. Until that date, all existing State colleges in New Jersey were governed by the State Board of Education. Corporate status comes from the same statutes. Legally, the board is required to meet once yearly, but in practice meets at least bi-monthly.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of nine citizens of New Jersey; not more than three may reside in any one county; at least two must be women. The members are appointed by the State Board of Higher Education, subject to the approval of the Governor. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms. A quorum consists of a majority.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board assumed the governing powers for the college formerly vested in the State Board of Education. Within the general policies and guidelines set by the State Board of Higher Education, the board's authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities, subject to approval of the board of higher education. It is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as its central office staff.

**Relationships with other groups.**—In addition to working closely with the State Board of Higher Education, the board cooperates with other component units of the department of higher education, including the State Scholarship Commission, the Educational Opportunity Fund Board, the Higher Education Assistance Authority, and the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority. It is represented on the Council of State Colleges by the chairman and the president.

### **Board of Trustees, Jersey City State College**

Information for the Board of Trustees of Jersey City State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

### **Board of Trustees, Montclair State College**

Information for the Board of Trustees of Montclair State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

### **Board of Trustees, Newark State College**

Information for the Board of Trustees of Newark State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

### **Board of Trustees, Ramapo College of New Jersey**

Information for the Board of Trustees of Ramapo College of New Jersey is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

### **Board of Trustees, William Paterson College of New Jersey**

Information for the Board of Trustees of William Paterson College of New Jersey is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

### **Board of Trustees, Richard Stockton State College**

Information for the Board of Trustees of Richard Stockton State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

### **Board of Trustees, Trenton State College**

Information for the Board of Trustees of Trenton State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

### **Council of State Colleges**

The New Jersey Council of State Colleges consists of the presidents and the chairmen of the boards of trustees of the several State colleges. The chancellor is an ex officio member, and the council is established in the department of higher education.

The council, under the guidance of the board of higher education and with assistance from its staff,

acts as an advisory body on State colleges to the board of higher education. The council fosters communication and cooperation among the State colleges, guides and stimulates effective planning and program development within the general policies and guidelines set by the board of higher education, ensures diversity of development among the several State colleges in ways which will be responsive to particular needs in different parts of the State, and seeks to ensure acceptable and effective lines of development in admissions policy, academic standards, programs, financing, and community relations. The council may also recommend the establishment and location of new State colleges. For the purposes of this study the council is classified as an advisory or "other" board.

### **Council of County Colleges**

The Council of County Colleges, also established in the department of education, consists of the presidents and chairmen of the boards of trustees of the several county colleges. The chancellor of the board of higher education is an ex officio member of the council.

The council acts as an advisory body on county community colleges, to the board of higher education. It serves as a means of communication between the colleges, and under the guidance of the board of higher education seeks to ensure acceptable and effective lines of development in admissions policy, academic standards, programs, financing, and community relations in the several community colleges. Staff members from the department of higher education serve the council and the colleges as a resource for assistance in planning by providing technical assistance and information. For the purposes of this study, the council is classified as an advisory or "other" board.

### **New Jersey Education Co-ordinating Council**

The New Jersey Education Co-ordinating Council was created by the State legislature in 1966 (to become effective July 1, 1967) as an interdepartmental council for the purpose of facilitating the coordination of the educational policies and programs of the State in all fields of public education. The council is required to meet annually and must hold at least three other regular meetings during each year.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The council consists of six members: the president of the State Board of Education, the chairman of the board of higher education, the commissioner of education, the chancellor of the department of higher education, and one citizen member of the State Board of Education and one citizen member of the New Jersey Board of Higher Education, to be selected by said boards, respectively, for terms of one year commencing July 1 or until their successors are selected.

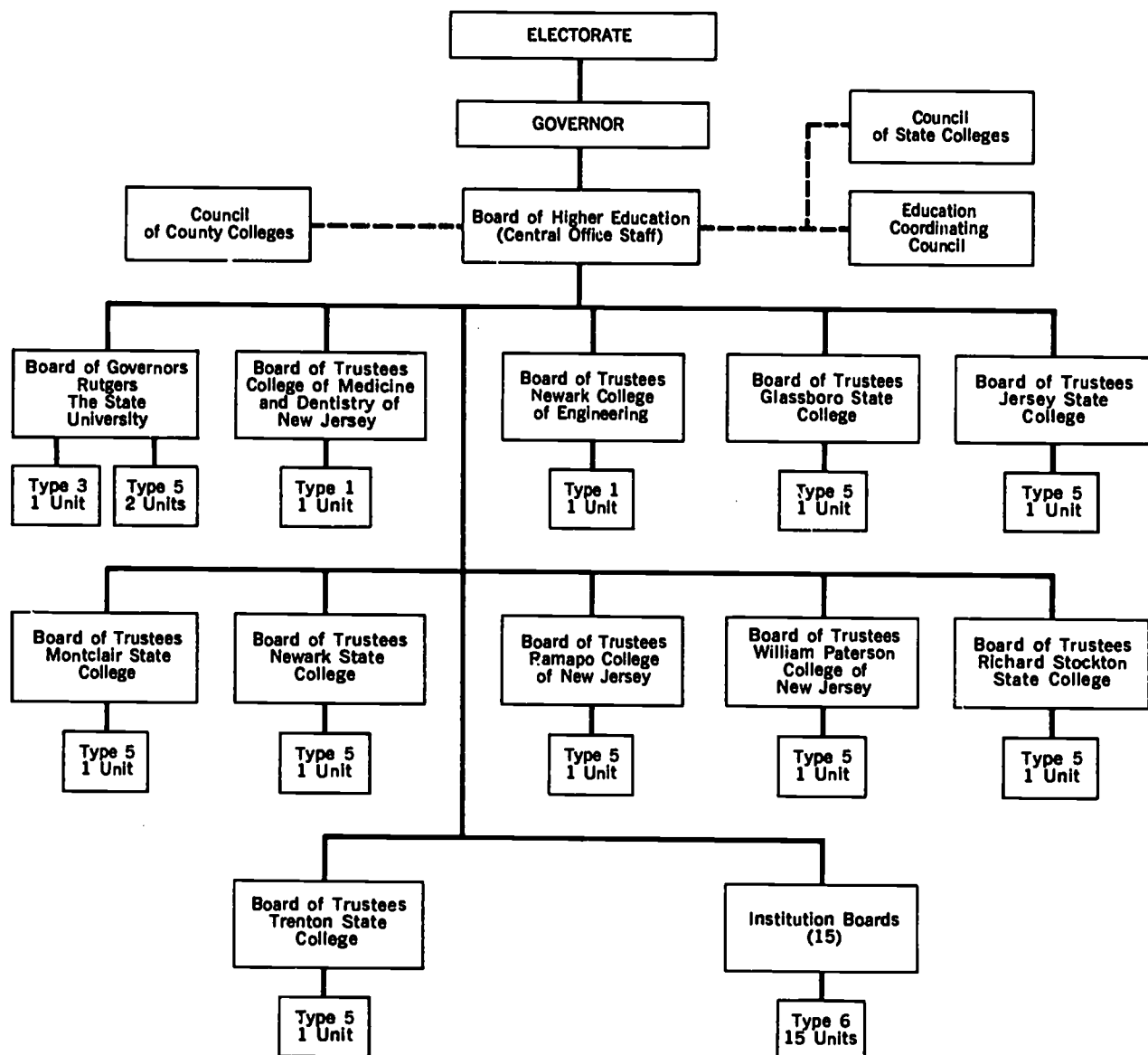
**Responsibilities of the council.**—The council is responsible for reviewing and recommending programs and priorities to best meet the total educational needs of the State, for reviewing budgets of the departments of education and higher education, and for making fiscal recommendations to the State Board of Education and the New Jersey Board of Higher Education.

The council provides interdepartmental coordination at all levels of public education in the State and facilitates the coordination of higher education through the Board of Higher Education. In this study, therefore, the council is classified as a supervisory or "other" board, since the New Jersey Board of Higher Education provides the actual coordination of the State system of higher education.



## NEW JERSEY

Type 1: Separate professional school  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## NEW MEXICO

In New Mexico, eight State boards are responsible for seven institutions of higher education and seven 2-year branches. Each of seven boards is responsible for a separate institution and its branches, if any: Regents of the University of New Mexico, Regents of the New Mexico State University, Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University, Regents of the New Mexico Highlands University, Regents of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Regents of the Western New Mexico University, and Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute. The Board of Educational Finance is responsible for the coordination of the financing of all State higher education institutions.

The State of New Mexico participates in the interstate program of higher education of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

### Board of Educational Finance

The Board of Educational Finance was created in 1951 by authority of the State statutes. It does not have corporate status. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year.

#### Structure of membership and method of selection.

—The Board of Educational Finance consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor. Members must be qualified electors of the State, and at the time of appointment not more than six members may belong to the same political party. One member must be appointed from each of 11 judicial districts and, in order to remain a member, must continue to reside in the district from which appointed. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for coordination of the financial affairs of the 14 institutional units of public higher education. It is primarily concerned with adequate financing of the institutions and with equitable distribution of available funds among them. It receives, adjusts, and approves the budgets of the institutions prior to their submittal to the budget officer of the State. In this study this board is classified as a coordinating board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—Since the board serves as the statewide coordinating board, it works

directly with all of the other State boards that have responsibilities for higher education in the State and with the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

### Regents of the University of New Mexico

The board, the Regents of the University of New Mexico, was created in 1889 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, its meetings must be held four times a year and its records must be open for inspection by all citizens at all reasonable times. A quorum consists of three members.

#### Structure of membership and method of selection.

—The Regents of the University of New Mexico consists of seven members. The Governor, by and with the consent of the senate, appoints five members, one of whom must be a resident of the vicinity where the institution is located. The members cannot be employees of the board nor have pecuniary interest in any contract with the board. Not more than three members may belong to the same political party. The Governor and the superintendent of public instruction are ex officio members who may not vote nor hold office on the board.

Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the university and its branches. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study this board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since the board governs one institution and its branches, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### The Regents of the New Mexico State University

The Regents of the New Mexico State University was originally the Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, created in 1889 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held four times a year, and rec-

ords must be open for inspection by any citizen at all reasonable times. A quorum consists of three members.

Other information is the same as that given for the Regents of the University of New Mexico, except that New Mexico State University presently operates four 2-year branches. It is classified as a multicampus governing board.

### **Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University**

The Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University was created in 1927 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held four times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of seven members. The Governor appoints five members, not more than three of whom may belong to the same political party. They must be qualified electors of the State, must own real estate in the State, and may be neither employees of the board nor have pecuniary interest in any contract with the board. The Governor and the superintendent of public instruction are ex officio members who may not vote nor hold office.

Each member is appointed to a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of one institution and its two 2-year branches. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since the board governs only one institution and its branches, the president and his administrative staff also serve as the board's central office staff.

### **Regents of the New Mexico Highlands University**

The Regents of the New Mexico Highlands University was created in 1893 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, its meetings are required to be held four times a year.

Other information is the same as listed for the Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University, with the exception that New Mexico Highlands University presently operates no branches. It is classified as a governing board.

### **Regents of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology**

The Regents of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology was created in 1889 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Its records must be open at all reasonable times for inspection by any citizen.

Other information is the same as listed for the Regents of the University of New Mexico, with the exception that New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology presently operates no branches. It is classified as a governing board.

### **Regents of Western New Mexico University**

The Regents of Western New Mexico University was created in 1893 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings are required to be held four times a year.

Other information is the same as listed for the Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University, with the exception that Western New Mexico University presently operates no branches. It is classified as a governing board.

### **Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute**

The Board of Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute was created in 1893 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status derives also from the constitution.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the State senate. Not more than three of the members may belong to the same political party. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1949, the length of the terms of regents is fixed at 6 years. The amendment further provides that members of the board shall not be removed except for incompetence, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. The supreme court of the State has exclusive original jurisdiction over proceedings to remove members of the board of regents.

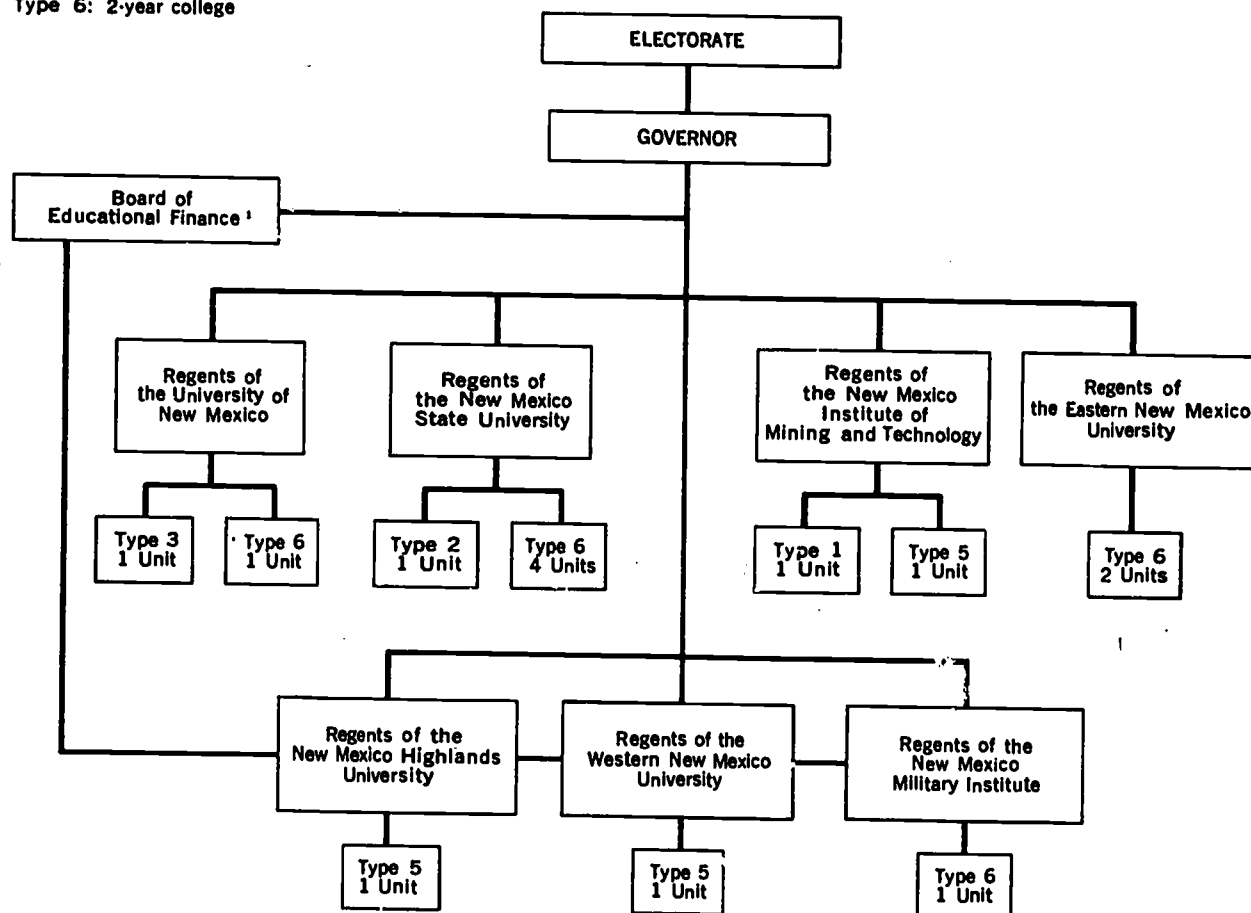
**Responsibilities of the board.**—The functions of the board are: to bear legal responsibility and authority for all aspects of the institution's operations; to represent the citizens of the State and to interpret their thinking in terms of institutional policies, facilities, and programs; to assist in getting adequate financial support; to determine the general operating policies of the institution; to select a chief administrative officer for the institution;

and to act on recommendations that come to it from its chief executive officer and the faculty. The board is a legislative and policy-determining body, not an executive agency, and for this study is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The superintendent of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

## NEW MEXICO

- Type 1: Separate professional school  
 Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



<sup>1</sup> Coordination of finances of public higher education institutions.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## NEW YORK

In New York, two State boards and one city board (operating under the auspices of one of the State boards) have responsibility for 88 institutions of public higher education.

### **Board of Regents, the University of the State of New York**

The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York was established and incorporated by act of the legislature in 1784. The university includes in its membership, and has under its supervision, all public and private schools of New York State, including institutions of higher learning. The board of regents also heads the State education department which is charged with the general management and supervision of all public schools and all of the educational work of the State. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held 10 times a year.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of 13 members elected by the legislature: one resident from each of the State's 10 judicial districts, and three residents from the State at large. A quorum consists of seven members. The maximum age for members is 70. Each member is elected for a 13-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with one member's term expiring annually.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—According to Frederick A. Morse, late secretary to the board, this is "the oldest continuous policymaking board of education in the world." This board is empowered to charter, register, and inspect all educational institutions, and to apportion State financial assistance to them. The board is responsible for the determination of educational policy and educational programs for the State of New York.

The State University of New York was established by the legislature in 1948 as a corporate entity within the State Education Department. It is governed by a board of trustees which is charged with the development and administration of a State-supported system of higher education for the youth of the State. It is responsible for the direct administration, supervision and coordination of 32 institutions which constitute the State university (four university centers, two medical centers, 13 colleges of arts and science, two specialized colleges, six agricultural and technical colleges, and five statutory colleges) and is responsible for providing standards and regulations covering the organization and operation of 38

community colleges operating within the program of the State university.

The board of regents is responsible for the supervision, through the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, of 12 municipally controlled colleges known as the City University of New York.

The board of regents also has responsibility for State elementary and secondary education. In this study, it is classified as a coordinating board.

The New York State Library, the State museum and State science service, and office of the State historian all are under the authority of the board of regents.

**Central office staff.**—The board of regents appoints the commissioner of education, who is the chief executive officer of the State education department and is also the president of the University of the State of New York.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board of regents has general supervisory authority over the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York, which by statute has responsibility for the overall central administration, supervision, and coordination of the State higher education institutions. This encompasses all of the public higher institutions in the State except the colleges that constitute the City University of New York. These 12 are supervised by the board of regents, but are under the immediate government of the Board of Higher Education, City of New York.

### **Board of Trustees, State University of New York**

The Board of Trustees of the State University of New York was made a permanent board by authority of the State statutes in 1951, although a temporary board had been created in 1949. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. The board usually meets 10 times a year. The board appoints a six-member executive committee, for which a quorum consists of four members.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of 15 members, appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who must be residents of the State of New York and may not be over 70 years of age. A quorum consists of eight members. Each member is appointed for a 10-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with the terms of two members expiring every



other year and the term of one member expiring each intervening year.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is charged with the responsibility for governing the State university and exercises all of the corporate powers thereof. The State university is composed of four university centers, two medical centers, 13 colleges of arts and science, two specialized colleges, six agricultural and technical colleges, and five statutory colleges. The board also is responsible for the supervision of 38 community colleges. This board is responsible for planning the improvement and extension of the programs and facilities for public higher education in the State of New York. Its responsibility for general policy determination for the colleges within the State university encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, the board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints the chancellor of the university whose duty is to execute and enforce policies of the board, and any other duties assigned by the board. The chancellor and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board works closely with the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. It operates its own colleges and university centers comprising the State University of New York (26 4-year (or more) institutions and six 2-year agricultural and technical colleges) and it supervises 38 2-year community colleges that operate within its program.

### **Board of Higher Education, City of New York**

The Board of Higher Education is the Board of Trustees of City University of New York, created in 1961 by action of the City of New York and by legislation at the State level. It is also the local sponsor and board of trustees for eight community colleges

that operate within the program of State University of New York. Its corporate status is from the same city and State statutes. Meetings are held monthly, except July and August, and a majority of the membership constitutes a quorum.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 21 members who are residents of the City of New York and one ex officio member, the president, New York City Board of Education. The law provides there shall be at least four members from each of the two boroughs of the largest population, at least one member from the borough of the smallest population, and at least three members from each of the remaining boroughs. They are appointed by the mayor for 9-year staggered terms, and they serve without compensation.

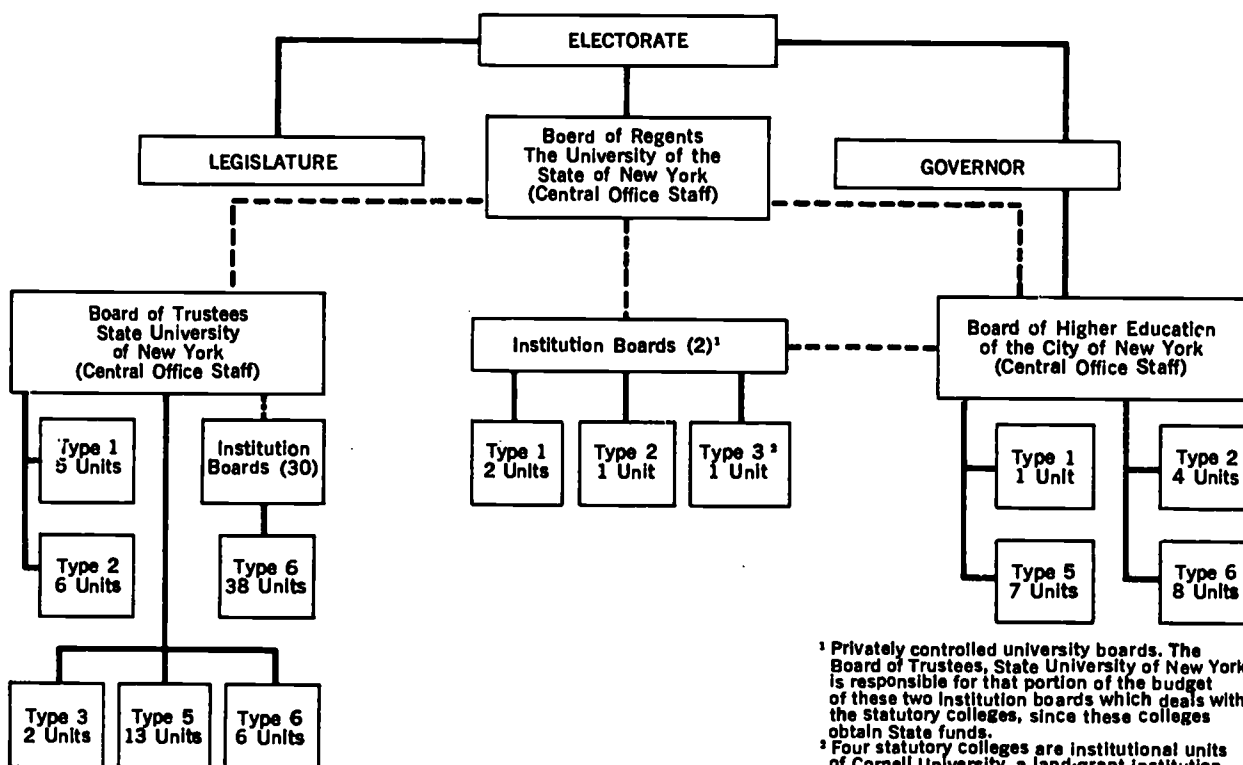
**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board has the general duties and powers of trustees of colleges, and, subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, has the responsibility for governing and administering the university and its colleges and divisions and exercises all corporate powers thereof. The university is composed of 12 4-year (or more) institutional units supported jointly by municipal and State funds. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses long range planning, budget approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board employs a chancellor of the university. He and his administrative and professional personnel provide the central office staff for the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board cooperates with the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and with the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York in carrying out its governing responsibilities. In addition, it works closely with other city and State agencies in administering certain phases of university operations.

## NEW YORK

Type 1: Separate professional school  
 Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



<sup>1</sup> Privately controlled university boards. The Board of Trustees, State University of New York, is responsible for that portion of the budget of these two institution boards which deals with the statutory colleges, since these colleges obtain State funds.

<sup>2</sup> Four statutory colleges are institutional units of Cornell University, a land-grant institution. One is an institution of Alfred University.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## NORTH CAROLINA

In North Carolina, 28 boards are responsible for 31<sup>1</sup> institutions of higher education. Two of these boards have responsibilities for statewide planning and coordination of the institutions. The State Board of Higher Education is responsible for coordinating the 16 senior public institutions and the State Board of Education is responsible for coordinating the 15 community colleges that offer 2-year college parallel programs. The State Board of Education also is responsible for coordinating 39 technical institutes that offer 2-year technical education programs.

One board, the Board of Trustees of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, is responsible for the governance of six senior institutional units constituting the University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

Ten state boards are responsible for the governance of nine senior regional universities and a school of arts which offers a baccalaureate program as well as a secondary school program. Each of the following 10 senior institutions has a single board of trustees: Appalachian State University, East Carolina University, Elizabeth City State University, Fayetteville State University, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, North Carolina Central University, Pembroke State University, Western Carolina University, Winston-Salem State University, and North Carolina School of the Arts.

Fifteen local boards are responsible for the governance of 15 community colleges: Caldwell Community College, Central Piedmont Community College, Coastal Community College, College of the Albemarle, Davidson County Community College, Gaston College, Isothermal Community College, Lenoir County Community College, Rockingham Community College, Sandhills Community College, Southeastern Community College, Surry Community College, Wayne Community College, Western Piedmont College, and Wilkes Community College. These institutions are coordinated through the State Board of Education.

### North Carolina Board of Higher Education

The North Carolina Board of Higher Education was created in 1955 by authority of the State statutes. Each year it must elect a vice-chairman and secretary.

#### Structure of membership and method of selection.

<sup>1</sup>This figure does not include four military centers at Fort Bragg (conducted by North Carolina State University) and Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point, and Seymour Johnson (conducted by East Carolina University). The Seymour Johnson military center is scheduled to be discontinued in May 1971.

—The board consists of 22 citizens of North Carolina. The Governor serves ex officio as member and as chairman of the board. One of the members must be a member of the State Board of Education appointed by the Governor, eight of them must be appointed by the Governor to represent the public at large, but none of them may be officers or employees of the State or officers, employees, or trustees of the institutions of higher education. Four of the members must be selected by the boards of trustees of State-supported senior colleges (now regional universities and the School of Arts), and two of them are selected by the board of trustees of the university (University of North Carolina), provided no trustee member is a member of the general assembly. The chairmen of the committees on appropriations, finance, and higher education in the senate and the house of representatives serve ex officio as members of the board. The four senior colleges, whose trustees select one of their members as a board member to serve for a 2-year term, are designated by the Governor in such order of rotation as he may choose, provided that the right of selection of such board member is rotated equally among all institutions.

Members of the board, other than the six selected by the trustees of institutions and the ex officio members, are appointed by the Governor for terms of 6 years. The term of each of the six ex officio members from the general assembly begins with his appointment to the committee chairmanship and continues until his successor as committee chairman has been appointed.

All memberships, except ex officio memberships, are subject to confirmation by the house and the senate in joint session. The Governor forwards all appointments to the general assembly before the fortieth legislative day of each regular session. The Governor, without such confirmation, appoints members to fill vacancies for unexpired terms.

Appointments to the board are selected for their interest in and ability to contribute to the fulfillment of the purpose of the board. All members of the board are members at large, charged with the responsibilities of serving the best interests of the whole State.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The purpose of the board is "to plan and promote the development of a sound, vigorous, progressive, and coordinated system of higher education in the State." In this study, it is classified as a coordinating board.

In pursuit of this objective, the board seeks the cooperation of all the institutions of higher education and of other educational agencies in planning

a system of higher education that will serve all the higher educational needs of the State and encourage a high standard of excellence in all institutions of the system. The board must allot the major functions and activities of the State senior institutions of higher education in keeping with the purposes for which each institution was established; give the Governor, the general assembly and the various institutions advice on higher educational policy and problems; determine the types of degrees to be awarded by each of the institutions; make visits to the institutions as deemed necessary and proper in the performance of the board's duties; prescribe uniform statistical reporting practices and policies to be followed by all of the State's senior institutions; review institutional budget requests to determine whether the same are consistent with the primary purposes of each institution and with the functions and activities allocated to the institution by statutes or by the board; advise the State Advisory Budget Commission and the institutions of any budget request inconsistent with their purposes and allocated functions or activities; and license all new degree granting institutions of higher education, except community colleges.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints, subject to the approval of the Governor, the director of higher education. The Governor fixes the salary of the director. The director, who must be a person with training and experience in the field of higher education, serves as executive officer for the board. The board appoints such other professional staff members as shall be sufficient to carry out the purposes of the board. The salaries of these staff members are fixed by the Governor subject to the approval of the State Advisory Budget Commission.

**Relationships with other groups.**—In discharging its coordinating and planning functions, the State Board of Higher Education works closely with all boards that govern institutions of higher education in North Carolina. In addition, it administers the budget for the State's participation in the program of higher education carried out under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board, administers the State's participation in Title I—Community Service and Continuing Education Programs—of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and provides staff for the State Education Assistance Authority (low-interest guaranteed student loan program).

### **Board of Trustees, University of North Carolina**

The Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina was created in 1789 by authority of both

the State constitution and statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, meetings, which are open to the public, must be held three times a year.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board of trustees consists of 102 members, 100 of whom are elected by the general assembly. Ten of the members must be women. The Governor and the State superintendent of public instruction are ex officio members. A quorum consists of 51 members. Each member is elected for a term of 8 years and may be reelected to successive terms. Twenty-five members are elected or reelected biennially.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the six institutional units that constitute the university: the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, at Asheville, at Charlotte, at Greensboro, North Carolina State University at Raleigh (which conducts a military center at Fort Bragg that offers a baccalaureate degree program), and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, personnel management, and program endorsement. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a multi-campus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the university and his administrative staff serve as a central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board works with the State Board of Higher Education in programing and other matters; the State Department of Administration and its budget and property control divisions; State Board of Education (teacher education); North Carolina Education Assistance Authority (low-interest guaranteed student loans); among others, and has the responsibility for overseeing budget expenditures and approving plans for the physical facilities to be built on the six campuses of the consolidated university.

### **Board of Trustees, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University**

The Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University was created in 1891 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board of trustees consists of 12 members ap-

pointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the general assembly meeting in joint session. Each member is appointed for a term of 8 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with three vacancies occurring every 2 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, personnel management, and program endorsement. The board is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as a central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board works with the State Board of Higher Education in programing and other matters; the State Department of Administration and its budget and property control divisions; State Board of Education (teacher education); North Carolina Education Assistance Authority (low-interest guaranteed student loans); among others, and has the responsibility for overseeing budget expenditures and approving plans for the physical facilities to be built.

### **The Board of Trustees, Appalachian State University**

The Board of Trustees of the Appalachian State University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. It is classified as a governing board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board, assisted by the president and the office of institutional research, cooperates with the North Carolina Board of Higher Education in formulating, periodically, an institutional long-range plan and in making other general recommendations pertinent to planning for higher education on a statewide basis.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

### **The Board of Trustees of the East Carolina University**

The Board of Trustees of the East Carolina University was created in 1907 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet

twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

### **Board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State University**

The Board of Trustees of Elizabeth City State University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

### **Board of Trustees, Fayetteville State University**

The Board of Trustees of Fayetteville State University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, the board is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. The institution has no branches.

### **Board of Trustees, North Carolina Central University**

The Board of Trustees of North Carolina Central University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. The institution has no branches.

### **The Board of Trustees of the North Carolina School of the Arts**

The Board of Trustees of the North Carolina School of the Arts was created in 1963 by authority



of both the State constitution and statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board of trustees consists of 12 members appointed by the Governor. The conductor of the North Carolina Symphony is an ex officio member of the board. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with four vacancies occurring every two years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is a body corporate with all the powers usually conferred upon such bodies and necessary to enable it to acquire, hold, and transfer property; make contracts; sue and be sued; and exercise such other rights and privileges as may be necessary for the management and administration of the school and for carrying out the provisions and purposes of the article creating the school. The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determinations encompasses budget approval, personnel management, and program endorsement. In this study, the board is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board works with the State Board of Higher Education in programing and other matters; the State Department of Administration and its budget and property control divisions; State Board of Education (teacher education); North Carolina Education Assistance Authority (low-interest guaranteed student loans); among others, and has the responsibility for overseeing budget expenditures and approving plans for the physical facilities to be built.

### **The Board of Trustees of the Pembroke State University**

The Board of Trustees of the Pembroke State University was created in 1956 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as that listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agri-

cultural and Technical State University. The university operates no branches.

### **Board of Trustees, Western Carolina University**

The Board of Trustees of the Western Carolina University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, the board is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as that given for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. It operates no branches.

### **Board of Trustees, Winston-Salem State University**

The board of Trustees of Winston-Salem State University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. According to State law, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the board's membership. It is a governing board.

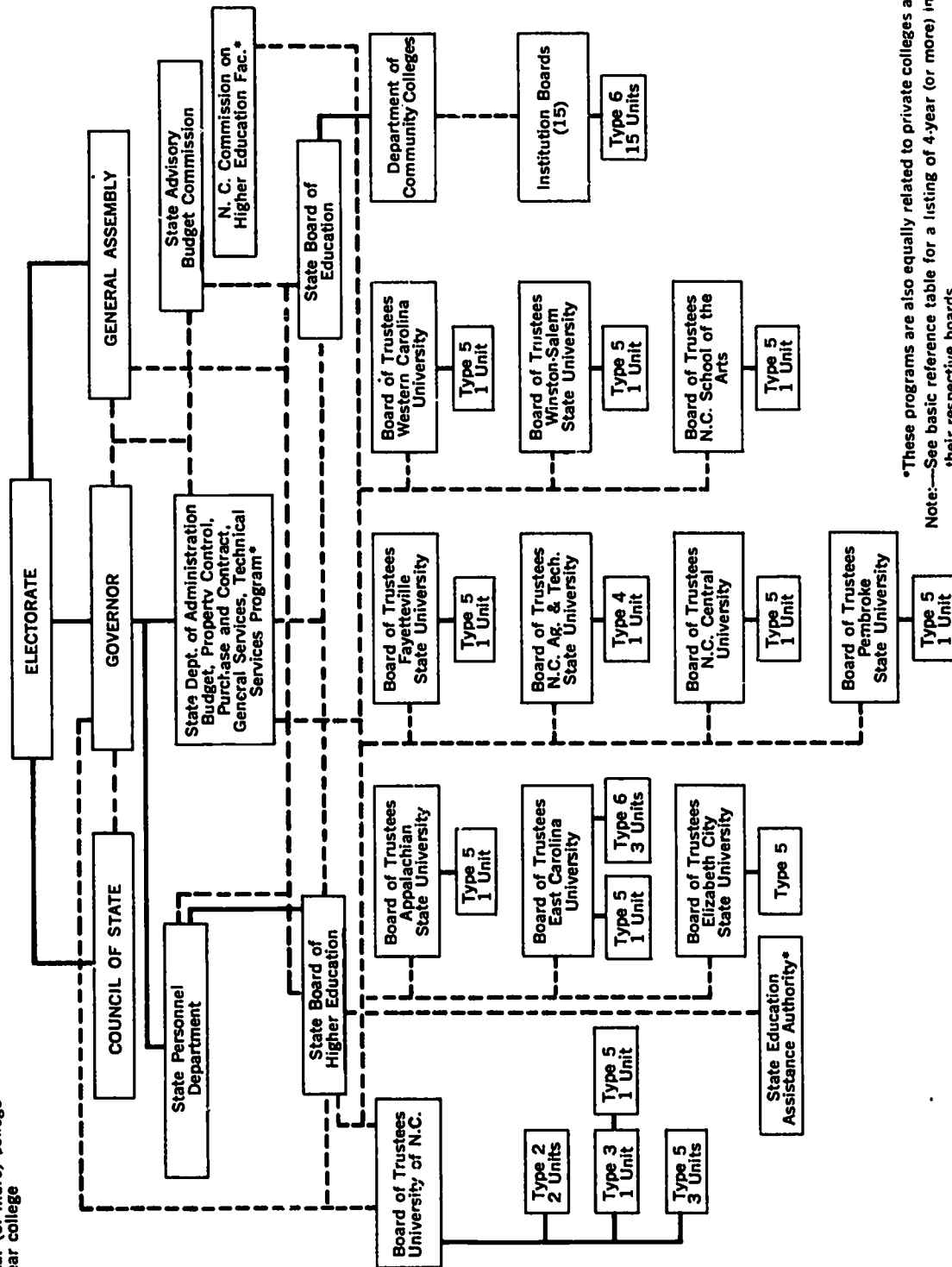
Other information is the same as that given for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. It operates no branches.

### **State Board of Education**

Even though each community college and technical institute has a 12-member board of trustees, eight chosen by local boards of education and county commissioners, and four appointed by the Governor, the State Board of Education through its department of community colleges serves as a single coordinating agency and maintains extensive control over the community college system consisting of 15 community colleges and 39 technical institutes through approval of sites, buildings, building plans, budgets, and the selection of chief administrators. It also establishes and maintains standards for professional personnel, curriculums, admissions, and graduation; and regulates tuition and special fees, accounting procedures, and the awarding of diplomas and degrees. The State Board of Education is assisted by a 125-member Community College Advisory Council which includes two representatives from the State Board of Higher Education and 11 representatives of senior colleges and universities.

# NORTH CAROLINA

- Type 1: Separate professional school
- Type 2: State university
- Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
- Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
- Type 6: 2-year college



\*These programs are also equally related to private colleges and universities.  
 Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## NORTH DAKOTA

In North Dakota, nine 4-year (or more) State colleges and universities are under the direct jurisdiction of the State Board of Higher Education: University of North Dakota, including the main campus and the Ellendale Branch; North Dakota State University of Agriculture and Applied Science; State School of Forestry; State School of Science; Dickinson State College; Mayville State College; Minot State College; and Valley City State College. In addition, the board sets standards for three 2-year institutions, approving State aid for two of them: Bismarck Junior College, Lake Region Junior College, and the Williston Center of the University of North Dakota. The first two of the 2-year institutions are financed, staffed, and governed by local school districts. The Williston Center of the University of North Dakota is financed by the local district but the selection of staff and curriculum is controlled by the university. All three 2-year institutions annually receive from the State \$450 per full-time student.

### State Board of Higher Education

The State Board of Higher Education was created in 1939 by authority of the State constitution. It does not have corporate status. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 11 times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The State Board of Higher Education consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. The appointees are chosen from a list of three names for each position to be filled. Nominees are selected by the unanimous action of the president of the North Dakota Education Association, the chief justice of the State supreme court, and the superintendent of public instruction. Each member must be a qualified elector and taxpayer of the State who has been a resident for at least 5 years immediately preceding appointment. Only one alumnus or former student of any one of the institutions under its jurisdiction may be selected to serve at any one time. Employees of in-

stitutions under the board's jurisdiction may not be members, nor are they eligible for a period of 2 years following termination of employment. Each member is appointed for a term of 7 years. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 7 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of nine institutions of higher education; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board sets standards for two 2-year colleges and coordinately governs a 2-year unit of the university. In this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board of higher education appoints the State commissioner of higher education, its chief executive officer, who must be a graduate of a college or university and be familiar with problems in higher education. There are two other professional staff members in the central office.

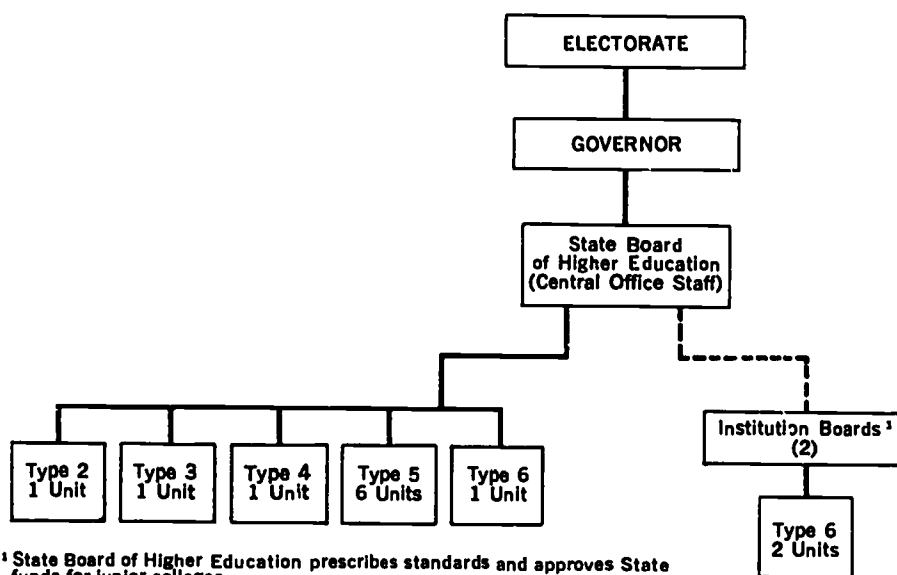
**Relations with other groups.**—The board is required by law to meet jointly once each year with the Board of Public School Education to discuss fields of common interest, such as financing and teacher training.

The land management of the State institutions of higher education is under the Board of University and School Lands—comprising the Governor, the secretary of State, the State auditor, the attorney general, and the superintendent of public instruction.

The two junior colleges that have individual institutional boards are operated by local public school districts. These districts are under the general statewide supervision of the Board of Public School Education, which also is the Board for Vocational Education. In the latter role, it establishes standards and approves State aid for the trade areas at the two community colleges and the UND-Williston Center. Academic standards are set by the State Board of Higher Education, which coordinates all higher education.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 4: Land-grant college  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



<sup>1</sup> State Board of Higher Education prescribes standards and approves State funds for junior colleges.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## OHIO

In Ohio, 13 State boards are responsible for 43 institutional units of higher education: the Ohio Board of Regents, the statewide coordinating agency; the Board of Trustees of Ohio University; the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University; the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University; the Board of Trustees of Central State University; the Board of Trustees of Cleveland State University; the Board of Trustees of Kent State University; the Board of Trustees of Miami University; the Board of Trustees of The University of Akron; the Board of Directors of the University of Cincinnati, a municipally-governed but State-affiliated institution; the Board of Trustees of The University of Toledo; the Board of Trustees of Wright State University; and the Board of Trustees of Youngstown State University. (Eight of the institutions operate 32 separate 2-year units.)

### Ohio Board of Regents

The Ohio Board of Regents, the State coordinating board, was established in 1963 by legislative action. It is a permanent agency of the State.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The Ohio Board of Regents consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Each member is appointed for a 9-year overlapping term and may not be reappointed to a successive term.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—By legislative action, the board is responsible for: (1) making studies of State policy in the field of higher education and the formulation of a master plan for higher education for the State, "considering the needs of the people, the needs of the State and the role of individual public and private institutions within the State in fulfilling these needs;" (2) reviewing the appropriation requests of public community colleges and State universities and submitting recommendations to the director of finance and to the chairmen of the finance committees of both the senate and the house of representatives of the general assembly—working in close cooperation with the director of finance in these recommendations and "in all other matters concerning expenditure of appropriated funds" by community colleges and State universities; (3) making recommendations to the Governor and the general assembly concerning the development of State financed capital improvements for higher education and the establishment of new programs at State institutions of higher education; (4) approving or disapproving all new degrees and new

degree programs; (5) making studies about the operation of State-assisted institutions; (6) approving the establishment of technical institute districts and issuing charters for technical institutes; and (7) approving the official plan of a community college and issuing a charter for its operation.

**Central office staff.**—A chancellor serves as the executive officer of the board and has a supporting staff of other professional and clerical personnel deemed necessary to carry out assigned duties.

**Relationships with other groups.**—In addition to work with other agencies of the State government, the board appoints advisory committees to assist in its work and seeks the cooperation and advice of the officers and trustees of both public and private colleges and universities in performing duties, making studies, and in formulating recommendations.

### Board of Trustees of Ohio University

The Board of Trustees of Ohio University was created in 1804 by authority of the State statutes and is officially named the President and Trustees of the Ohio University. The board's authority for corporate status also is included in the 1804 statutes, which have been revised several times.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member is appointed for a 9-year term.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for governing the university, which includes the main campus at Athens and branch campuses located in Belmont County, Chillicothe, Ironton, Lancaster, Portsmouth, and Zanesville. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the institution and the secretary of the board serve as a central office staff for the board of trustees.

**Relationships with other groups.**—Ohio University cooperates with the Ohio Board of Regents in State planning for higher education, and although not legally charged with regional planning, because the branch campuses are located in southeastern Ohio, takes the lead in planning for higher education in the southeastern section of Ohio.



### **The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University**

The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University was created in 1870 by authority of the State statutes. Major statutory revision occurred in 1953 and in 1963 (creation of Board of Regents and nine-member Board of Trustees). Legally, meetings must be held three times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members; but a majority vote of all the board is required to elect or remove a president or professor.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member is appointed for a 9-year term and may not be reappointed to successive terms. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 10 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board of trustees is responsible for the government of the five units: its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The board governs one 4-year institutional unit and four 2-year units. The president of the university and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **The Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University**

The Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University was created in 1910 by authority of State statutes which have been revised several times. Authority for corporate status comes from the same source. Meetings are open to the public. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of nine members, each of whom is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and each of whom serves a 9-year overlapping term. No person who has served a full 9-year term or more than 6 years of such a term shall be eligible for reappointment.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution, ap-

pointment of president and faculty, and for doing "any and all things necessary for the continuous and successful operation of a university." Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. All budget recommendations, including current operating and capital facilities, are channeled through the Ohio Board of Regents. The institution consists of five units (the main campus and four 2-year units); thus, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The board governs five separate institutional units, and the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board cooperates with the Ohio Board of Regents in planning for higher education in Ohio.

### **The Board of Trustees of Central State University**

The Board of Trustees of Central State University was created by authority of the State statutes in 1887 and was originally "The Board of Trustees of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department." The statutes have been revised several times since then. Authority for corporate status is from the same source. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members, but a majority of the board shall be necessary to elect or remove a president, business manager, or professor. The board operates no branches and is classified as a governing board.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

### **The Board of Trustees of the Cleveland State University**

The Board of Trustees of The Cleveland State University was created by the authority of State statutes enacted in December 1964. This board does not have corporate status. The board operates the main campus and three 2-year branch campuses.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

### **The Board of Trustees of Kent State University**

The Board of Trustees of Kent State University was created in 1910 by authority of State statutes revised in 1953. Corporate status is from the same source. The board operates the main campus and eight 2-year separate branches.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

### **The Board of Trustees of Miami University**

The Board of Trustees of Miami University was created in 1809 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Its meetings, which are open to the public, are held at least four times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University. It has two 2-year units in addition to the main campus.

### **The Board of Trustees of the University of Akron**

The Board of Trustees of the University of Akron was created in 1967 by authority of the Ohio general assembly. Prior to that, it was a municipal university under the board of directors appointed by the mayor. Authority for corporate status is from the same source. Meetings are open to the public. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. Since it operates no branches, the board is a governing board.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

### **The Board of Directors of the University of Cincinnati**

The University of Cincinnati is a municipal, State-affiliated university, organized in 1819 as the Cincinnati College and the Medical College of Ohio. It exists under the Ohio Revised Code and the Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati. In 1967, new State and city statutes permitted the university to become affiliated with the State university system through an agreement with the Ohio Board of Regents.

The board of directors differs from the governing

boards of the State institutions in that five of the nine members are appointed by the mayor of the City of Cincinnati and four by the Governor of Ohio with the consent of the senate. It has two 2-year campuses in addition to the main campus. The board's responsibilities, central office staff, and relationships with other groups are very similar to those of the State universities, except that, by the very nature of its existence, more emphasis is placed by the directors on municipal ties. It is classified as a governing board.

### **The Board of Trustees of the University of Toledo**

The Board of Trustees of the University of Toledo was created by State statutes in 1967 when the institution became a State university. Prior to that time, it was a municipal university under a board of directors appointed by the mayor. In May 1969, the trustees approved the seating of two student representatives and two faculty representatives who have the right to participate in discussions but do not have a vote. No branch campuses exist.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University. It is a governing board.

### **The Board of Trustees of Wright State University**

The Wright State University Board of Trustees was created in 1967 by the 107th Ohio general assembly to assume responsibility for an institution begun as a branch of Miami University and Ohio State University on the premise that the university would be granted independent status by the Ohio Board of Regents when it had an enrollment of 5,000 full-time equivalent students. With independent status granted, the board assumed its authority on October 5, 1967. The board does not have corporate status. Four meetings a year are required, but the board generally meets six times. A majority of the board members constitutes a quorum, but a majority vote of all the board is required to remove an officer. The concurrence of two-thirds of the board is necessary to elect or remove the president. The board has two 2-year branch campuses—the Western Ohio Branch Campus in Celina and an Academic Center at Piqua. It is a governing board.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

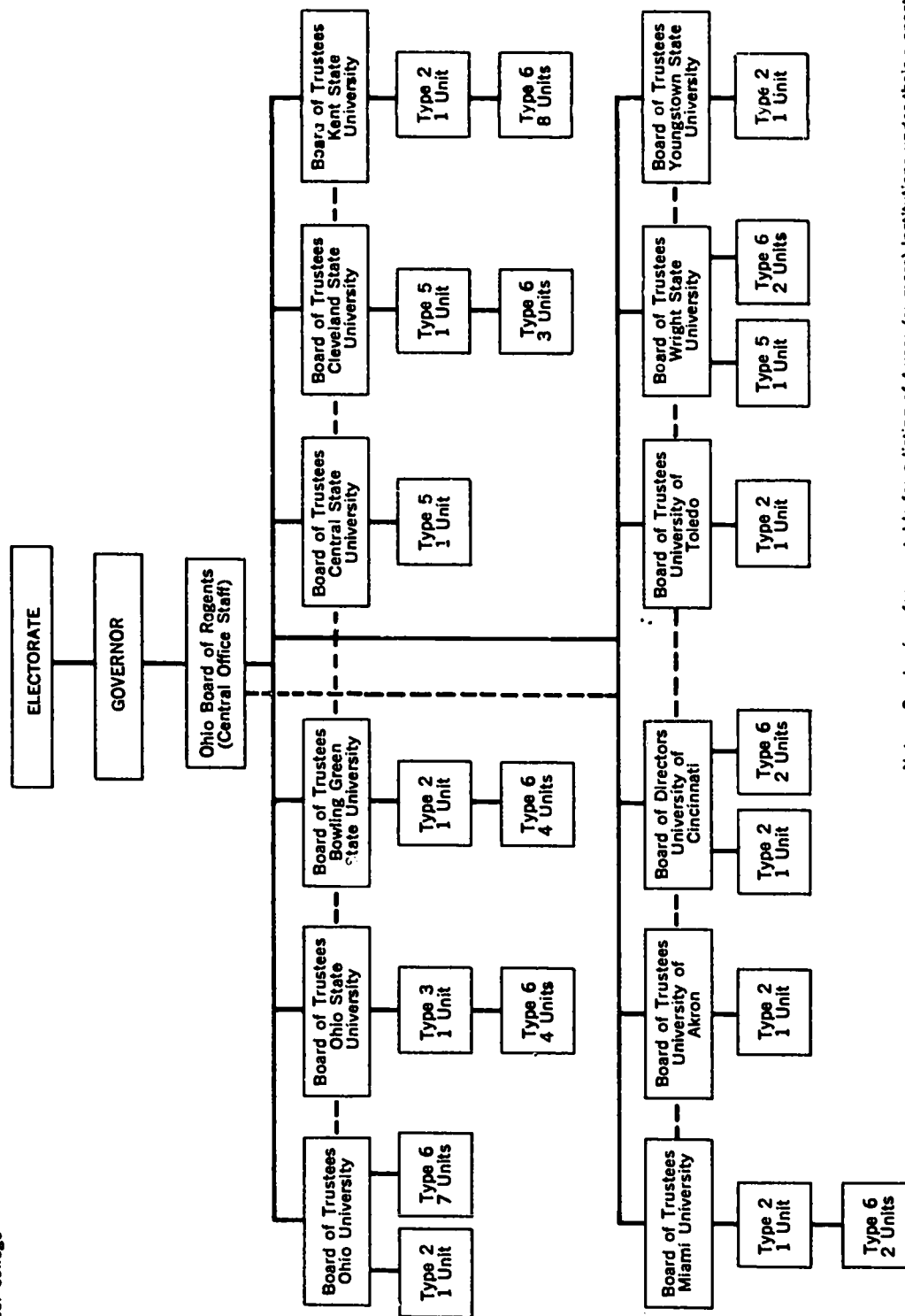
### **The Board of Trustees of Youngstown State University**

The Board of Trustees of Youngstown State University was created in 1966 by authority of State statutes. The university became a State institution on August 15, 1966. Previously, it was The Youngstown University, a private institution. Legally, meetings of the board must be held four times a year. Additional meetings may be held upon call. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University, except that the institution has no branches and the board is classified as a governing board.

# OHIO

Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## OKLAHOMA

In Oklahoma, eight State boards have responsibility for 25 institutions of higher education. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education coordinates all public higher education, including those units listed below and six additional, locally-controlled 2-year institutions. The Board of Regents, Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, is responsible for eight institutions, and the State Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges governs six institutions. Each of five boards is responsible for a separate institution: Regents of the University of Oklahoma; Board of Regents, Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts; Board of Regents, Northern Oklahoma College; Board of Regents, Oklahoma Military Academy; and Board of Regents, Tulsa Junior College.

### Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education was created in 1941 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status also is from the constitution. Meetings are open to the public and are held about 12 times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, consists of nine members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. Five members constitute a quorum. Members must be at least 35 years of age; no more than three members may have attended the same institution; no more than four may be from the same profession; and no more than two may be from the same congressional district. Each member is appointed for a 9-year overlapping term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the coordination of all public institutions of higher learning in Oklahoma. Specifically, it is authorized to prescribe standards of higher education, determine functions and courses of study, grant degrees and other forms of academic recognition, recommend budget allocations for higher education, and allocate to institutions funds appropriated in lump-sum by the legislature. The board allocates revolving and other non-State-appropriated educational and general funds, determines student fees and conducts studies, surveys, and research to gather information for statewide planning for higher education. The board also coordinates and accredits six public two-year colleges. In this study it is classified as a coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints a chancellor as its executive officer. There are nine currently authorized professional staff positions.

**Relations with other groups.**—The board cooperates with all boards in the State that have responsibility for institutions of higher education.

Also, this board is the State agency that administers a number of Federal programs, including Titles I and VI of the Higher Education Facilities Act, the Student Guaranteed Loan Program, the Talent Search Program, and other similar Federal grants and programs.

### Regents of the University of Oklahoma

The board, Regents of the University of Oklahoma, was created in its present form in 1944 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status is by statute. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. A quorum consists of four members. Each member is appointed for a 7-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—This board is responsible for the government of the university; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### Board of Regents, Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges

The Board of Regents of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges was created in its present form in 1944 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status also is from the constitution. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members, eight of whom



are appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. A quorum consists of five members. The majority of the members must be actively engaged in either farming or livestock growing. One member, who has been a bona fide resident and elector of his district for at least 5 years prior to his appointment, must be appointed from each of the eight congressional districts as they existed in 1945. The president of the State Board of Agriculture is an ex officio member. Each member is appointed for an 8-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—This board has broad constitutional and statutory authority for the government of eight institutions of higher education. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. However, certain of these responsibilities also fall within the authority of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, which is authorized to prescribe standards, determine functions and courses of study, recommend a consolidated budget of all higher education institutions to the legislature, and allocate State-appropriated funds. The board is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—This board maintains a central office staff at the State capitol consisting of an administrative assistant and a small clerical force.

### **State Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges**

The State Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges was created in 1948 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status is also from the constitution. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year. Special meetings may be called by the president of the board or by any five members of the board. An executive session may be held by unanimous vote of the board.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. One member must be appointed from each of the eight congressional districts as they existed in 1945. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is appointed for a term of 9 years and may be reap-

pointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Board personnel may not include more than two members from any one profession, vocation, or occupation. No member of the board is eligible to be an officer, supervisor, president, instructor, or employee of any of the colleges under board supervision, within two years of the date of expiration of his term. Members are required to take the constitutional oath of office required by law and enter into a bond or undertaking to the State of Oklahoma in the penal sum of \$3,000 for the faithful performance of their duties.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—This board is responsible for governing six institutions; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints its own executive secretary.

### **Board of Regents, Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts**

The Board of Regents of the Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts, formerly Oklahoma College for Women, was created in 1965 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member is appointed for a 7-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—This board is responsible for the government of the college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study this board is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, Northern Oklahoma College**

The Board of Regents of Northern Oklahoma College was reconstituted in 1965 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.** The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

No two members of the board may be chosen from the same profession or occupation, nor may more than three members of the board be from the same county. Members of the board are elected for 5-year overlapping terms and are eligible to be reappointed.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—This board is responsible for governing the 2-year college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since this board governs only one institution, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff.

### **Board of Regents, Oklahoma Military Academy**

The Board of Regents for Oklahoma Military Academy was created in 1965 by authority of the State statutes from which the board also received its corporate status. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate.

Each member of the board must be a citizen of the State of Oklahoma and not a State or county of-

ficial; no two members of the board may reside in the same county or be chosen from the same profession or occupation. Members of the board are elected for 5-year overlapping terms and are eligible for reappointment.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—This board is responsible for governing the 2-year college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations and planning of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

**Central Office Staff.**—Since this board governs only one institution, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff.

### **Board of Regents, Tulsa Junior College**

The Board of Regents of Tulsa Junior College was created in 1968 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the State statutes. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held approximately 12 times a year.

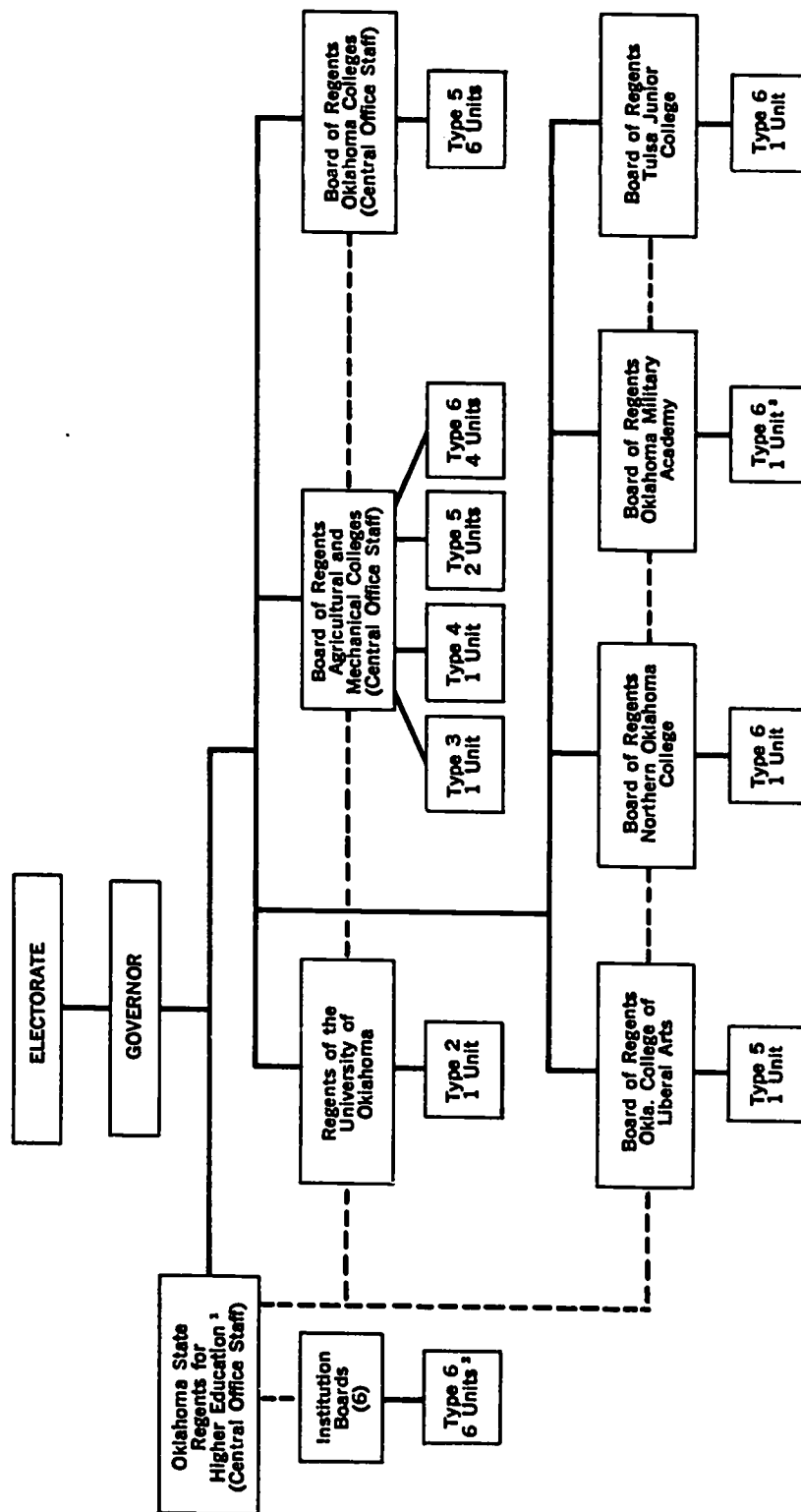
**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Four members of the board shall be residents of Tulsa county. Each member is appointed for a 7-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—This board is classified here as a governing board. It is responsible for the government of the junior college and has the same powers and duties as governing boards of other institutions in the Oklahoma State system of higher education and may do all things necessary or convenient to make the junior college effective for the functions and purposes for which it has been established.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve also as the central office staff of the board.

# OKLAHOMA

Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 4: Land-grant college  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



<sup>1</sup> Coordinates all public institutions of higher education.

<sup>2</sup> These are community colleges which receive both local and State support, and are coordinated and accredited by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education.

<sup>3</sup> Also includes 4-year high school.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## OREGON

In Oregon, two State boards are responsible for 21 institutions of higher education. The State Board of Higher Education is responsible for the governing of nine institutions, and the State Board of Education has the general supervision of twelve 2-year community colleges. The Educational Coordinating Council is charged with the coordination, planning, and evaluation of those educational functions related to more than one segment of education, including independent colleges and universities and private vocational (proprietary) schools.

The State of Oregon participates in the interstate educational program operated under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

### Educational Coordinating Council

The Educational Coordinating Council was created by statute in 1963. It does not have corporate status. It meets as frequently as the proper and efficient discharge of its duties may require. Its bylaws call for at least six meetings a year that are open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The Governor may appoint to the council such number of members as he deems appropriate, to serve at his pleasure; provided, however, that a majority of the members shall be persons not employed by private or public institutions of higher education or by any private or public body engaged in educational activities within the scope of the council's statutory functions. The council is broadly representative of the public and of private and public institutions of higher education, including community colleges and technical institutes in the State of Oregon. The council currently has eleven members.

**Responsibilities of the council.**—The council coordinates, through advice to appropriate governing bodies, the legislature and the Governor, those educational functions related to more than one segment of education. The council is also responsible for statewide and comprehensive educational planning and evaluation, and administers State and Federal programs as assigned. It is classified as a coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The council appoints an executive director who is the administrative officer of the council. There are six other professional staff members.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The council works with representatives of public higher education, private higher education, and private vocational (proprietary) schools in the State. On or before January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the council publishes a report to the legislative assembly containing all information that, in the judgment of the council, may be useful to the assembly. The executive director of the council also serves as the Governor's program assistant for education.

### State Board of Higher Education

The State Board of Higher Education was created by statute in 1929. It does not have corporate status. Meetings are open to the public, and must be held four times a year, although the board usually meets eight times. Standing committees meet between regular board meetings.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of a two-thirds vote of the senate. A quorum consists of five members. Members must be citizens of the State of Oregon and must not be connected in any way with any institution or department controlled by the board. Not more than five members may be graduates of the institutions under its control, and not more than two members may be graduates of the same institution. However, members of the board may serve in the legislature. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. Terms are overlapping so that usually not more than one or two members is replaced during a year. Since 1948, each board member has served, on the average, 9.7 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the governance and coordination of nine institutions of higher education. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Because it governs several institutions, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints a chancellor, who is its chief administrative officer. There are sixteen other professional staff members.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The State personnel division approves personnel appointments other than the administrative and professional staff,

with the institutions reporting directly to the personnel division.

The State Board of Higher Education and the State Board of Education meet jointly at least once annually for the purpose of coordinating their activities.

The State Board of Higher Education also cooperates with the State Educational Coordinating Council and with the State Scholarship Commission, which administers all State financial aid programs for college students.

### State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created by statute in 1951. It does not have corporate status. Meetings, which are open to the public, must be held at least four times a year in the State capitol on a date determined by the chairman, agreeable to a majority of the board, or at the call of a majority of the board members, and at such other places and times as may be necessary.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. They must be citizens of the State of Oregon, one from each of the four congressional districts and three from the State of Oregon at large. They

may not be engaged in teaching or participate in the administration or operation of any school. A quorum consists of four members. Each member is appointed for a 7-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the supervision of 12 2-year community colleges. It establishes rules and regulations governing determination of need for and the location and curriculum of 2-year community colleges and approves the establishment of such schools.

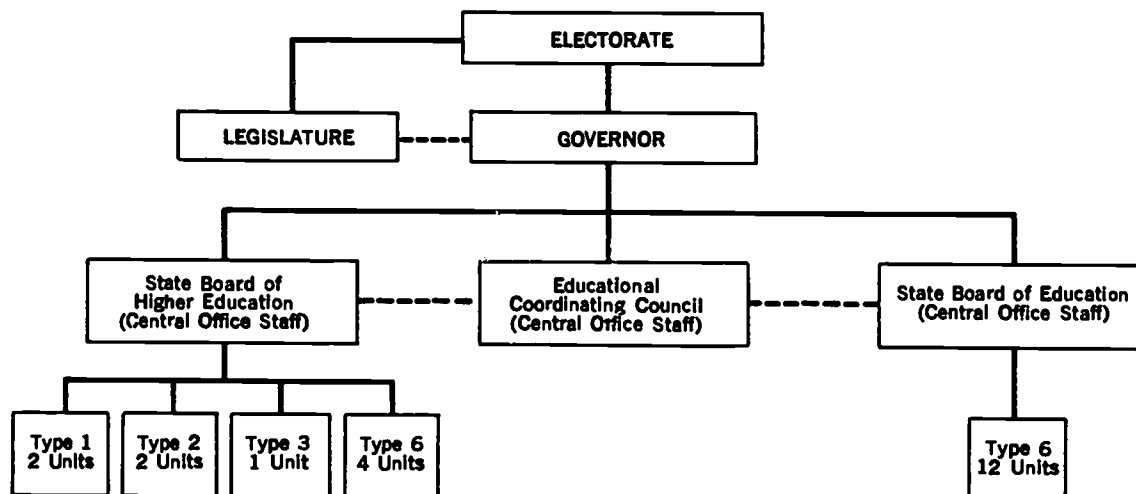
The board also has regulatory responsibility for publicly supported elementary and secondary education. In this study it is classified as a supervisory-accrediting or "other" board.

**Central office staff.**—The superintendent of public instruction, who is elected for a 4-year term by the people at a general election, is the administrative officer of the board. There are four other professional staff members who work exclusively on higher education matters.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board has a cooperative agreement with institutions of higher education to evaluate their teacher-training programs. The 2-year community colleges which this board supervises are governed by local institutional boards.

## OREGON

- Type 1: Separate professional school  
Type 2: State university  
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
Type 6: 2-year college



Notes.—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.



## PENNSYLVANIA

In Pennsylvania, 18 State boards and a council are responsible for 58 institutional units of higher education; 23 are 2-year branches and 14 are junior colleges.

The Board of Trustees, the Pennsylvania State University, is responsible for the main campus and three 4-year (or more) institutional units, one of them a separate professional school, and 18 2-year branches, all of which constitute the university.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh governs the main campus and the four 2-year campuses of the institution. The Board of Trustees of Temple University governs the main campus and, as integral parts of the university but on separate campuses, five schools of the health professions, a hospital, a school of art and a 2-year undergraduate branch.

Fourteen boards each govern a separate institution within the Pennsylvania State College and University System: Board of Trustees, Bloomsburg State College; Board of Trustees, California State College; Board of Trustees, Cheyney State College; Board of Trustees, Clarion State College; Board of Trustees, East Stroudsburg State College; Board of Trustees, Edinboro State College; Board of Trustees, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Board of Trustees, Kutztown State College; Board of Trustees, Lock Haven State College; Board of Trustees, Mansfield State College; Board of Trustees, Millersville State College; Board of Trustees, Shippensburg State College; Board of Trustees, Slippery Rock State College; and Board of Trustees, West Chester State College.

The Pennsylvania State Council on Education prescribes standards and qualifications for all institutions of higher education and is responsible for the approval of junior colleges—fourteen at present, all locally controlled.

The Pennsylvania Board of Presidents of the State Colleges is a policyforming board for the State college and university system.

### **Board of Trustees, the Pennsylvania State University**

The Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State University was created in 1855 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Its authority for corporate status is from the same statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are closed to the public, must be held twice a year; an executive committee of the board meets seven times a year.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of 32 members: six are ap-

pointed by the Governor with confirmation of the senate; six are elected by the delegates from county agricultural societies; six by delegates from county industrial societies; nine alumni members are elected by the alumni of the university. The Governor, the president of the university, the secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Education, the secretary of agriculture, and the secretary of mines and mineral industries are ex officio members. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. Each member (excluding ex officio members) serves for a 3-year overlapping term and may serve successive terms.

Since 1948, each board member has served approximately 8 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the main campus and 21 separate institutional units, including 18 2-year campuses, an upper-division campus, a separate graduate center, and a medical center. Board authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the university is elected by the board of trustees. He is the secretary of the board and its chief administrative officer. The president and his staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The construction of some of the university buildings is under the supervision of the Pennsylvania General State Authority. The membership of this authority consists of the Governor, the treasurer, the auditor general, the secretary of internal affairs, the secretary of property and supplies, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president pro tempore of the senate, and three citizens of Pennsylvania: one appointed by the Governor, one by the speaker of the house of representatives, and one by the president pro tempore of the senate.

### **Board of Trustees, the University of Pittsburgh**

The Board of Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh was created in 1819 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a private educational institution. In 1966, the charter was amended to affiliate the University of Pitts-

burgh with the Commonwealth system of higher education. Its corporate status, derived from the same statutes, is that of a private, State-related university. The board meets three times a year, including an annual meeting; fifteen members constitute a quorum. An executive committee meets monthly. Except for the election of a chancellor and amendment of the bylaws, measures adopted by a majority of the voting members at a meeting with a quorum present are official acts of the board.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of 36 voting members, one of whom is the chancellor of the university. The Governor of the State, the secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Education, and the mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, are ex officio, nonvoting members. Twelve of the voting members are designated as Commonwealth trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Governor, four by the speaker of the house, and four by the president pro tempore of the senate, with one appointment made annually by each of the three Commonwealth appointing authorities for a term of 4 years. The remaining 24 voting members are: 12 charter trustees, six alumni trustees, and six term trustees. All alumni trustees, and at least one charter trustee, must be alumni of the university. Alumni and term trustees are elected for 3-year overlapping terms, so that two alumni and two term trustees are elected at each annual meeting. Retirement age for all trustees is 70 (72 for those serving on January 16, 1968). The officers of the corporation are the chairman and vice chairman, elected annually from the membership, the chancellor, the provost, one or more vice chancellors, a treasurer, and a secretary.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the five institutional units (the main campus and four 2-year regional campuses) which constitute the university. Board authority includes budget approval, program endorsement, financing of current operations, and the planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board employs a secretary, who, with the chancellor of the university and his administrative staff, serves as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The construction of some university buildings is under the supervision of the general State authority.

## **Board of Trustees, Temple University**

The Board of Trustees of Temple University was created in 1888 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and reorganized in 1965 as that of "Temple University—of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education." Its corporate status is from the same statutes. The board meets four times a year, including an annual meeting. Except for election of president and trustees, and amendment of the bylaws, 12 members of the board constitute a quorum for transaction of business. An Executive Committee meets monthly with authority to act for and on behalf of the board.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of 36 voting members, plus three ex officio members: the Governor of the State, the secretary of the State department of education, and the mayor of the City of Philadelphia. Twelve of the voting members are designated as Commonwealth trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Governor, four by the speaker of the house of representatives, and four by the president pro tempore of the senate, with one appointment made annually by each of the three Commonwealth appointing authorities for a term of 4 years. The remaining 24 voting members are divided into four categories of six trustees each, elected for overlapping terms of 4 years, subject to a 2-term limitation of tenure with a 1-year suspension of membership before possible re-election. A third category of board membership is honorary life trustee, which does not carry voting privileges. The officers of the corporation are the president, the chairman of the board, one or more vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary and comptroller.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution comprising the main campus and, as integral parts of the university but on separate campuses, five schools of the health professions, a hospital, a school of art and a 2-year undergraduate branch. Board authority includes setting of policy, budget approval, program endorsement, financing of current operations, and the planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The secretary of the university is secretary of the board and, with the president, is its chief administrative officer. The secretary and his staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The construction of some university buildings is under the supervision of the General State Authority.

### **Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg**

The Board of Trustees of State College, Bloomsburg, was created in 1869 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. This board does not have corporate status. Meetings are open to the public and, legally, must be held four times a year.

#### **Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of 10 members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor. The superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—This board is responsible for the government of the institution. Although overall policies in Pennsylvania State colleges are formulated by the Board of Presidents of State Colleges, the board of trustees' authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, program endorsement, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The board of trustees elects the president of the institution, subject to the approval of the Governor, and since only one institution is governed by this board, he and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board participates in the formulation of educational policies through its membership on the board of presidents.

### **Board of Trustees, State College, California**

The Board of Trustees of State College, California, was created in 1914 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. The board is a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

### **Board of Trustees, State College, Cheyney**

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Cheyney, was created in 1920 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

### **Board of Trustees, State College, Clarion**

The Board of Trustees of State College, Clarion, derives its authority for creation from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

### **Board of Trustees, State College, East Stroudsburg**

The Board of Trustees of the State College, East Stroudsburg, was created in 1920 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

### **Board of Trustees, State College, Edinboro**

The Board of the State College, Edinboro, was created in 1857 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. The board is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

### **Board of Trustees, Indiana University of Pennsylvania**

The Board of Trustees of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania was created in 1920 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year; in actuality, the board meets four times yearly. Since the board governs the main

campus and two 2-year units, it is a governing-coordinating board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg, except that it operates three institutional units.

#### **Board of Trustees, State College, Kutztown**

The Board of Trustees, State College, Kutztown, was created in 1926 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. The board is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

#### **Board of Trustees, State College, Lock Haven**

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Lock Haven, derives its authority for creation from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

#### **Board of Trustees, State College, Mansfield**

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Mansfield, was created in 1927 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

#### **Board of Trustees, State College, Millersville**

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Millersville, was created in 1927 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

#### **Board of Trustees, State College, Shippensburg**

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Shippensburg, was created in 1927 by authority of the

statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

#### **Board of Trustees, State College, Slippery Rock**

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Slippery Rock, was created in 1889 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

#### **Board of Trustees, State College, West Chester**

The Board of Trustees of the State College, West Chester, was created in 1927 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

#### **Board of Presidents of State Colleges**

The Pennsylvania Board of Presidents of State Colleges was created in 1949 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It does not have corporate status. Legally, it is required to meet once a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the membership.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 15 members: the 14 presidents of the State colleges and the superintendent of public instruction, ex officio.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for forming the educational policies of the State colleges. In this study, it is classified as a policymaking or "other" board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board works closely with the 14 boards of trustees of the State colleges.

## **State Council on Education**

The Pennsylvania State Council on Education was created in 1929 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It does not have corporate status. Meetings are open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The council consists of 10 members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor. The superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of six members, including the ex officio member. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years.

**Responsibilities of the council.**—The council is responsible for the designation of certificates and degrees that may be conferred by the State colleges;

it prescribes standards and qualifications for all higher education institutions. It also is responsible for the approval of junior colleges. In this study, it is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

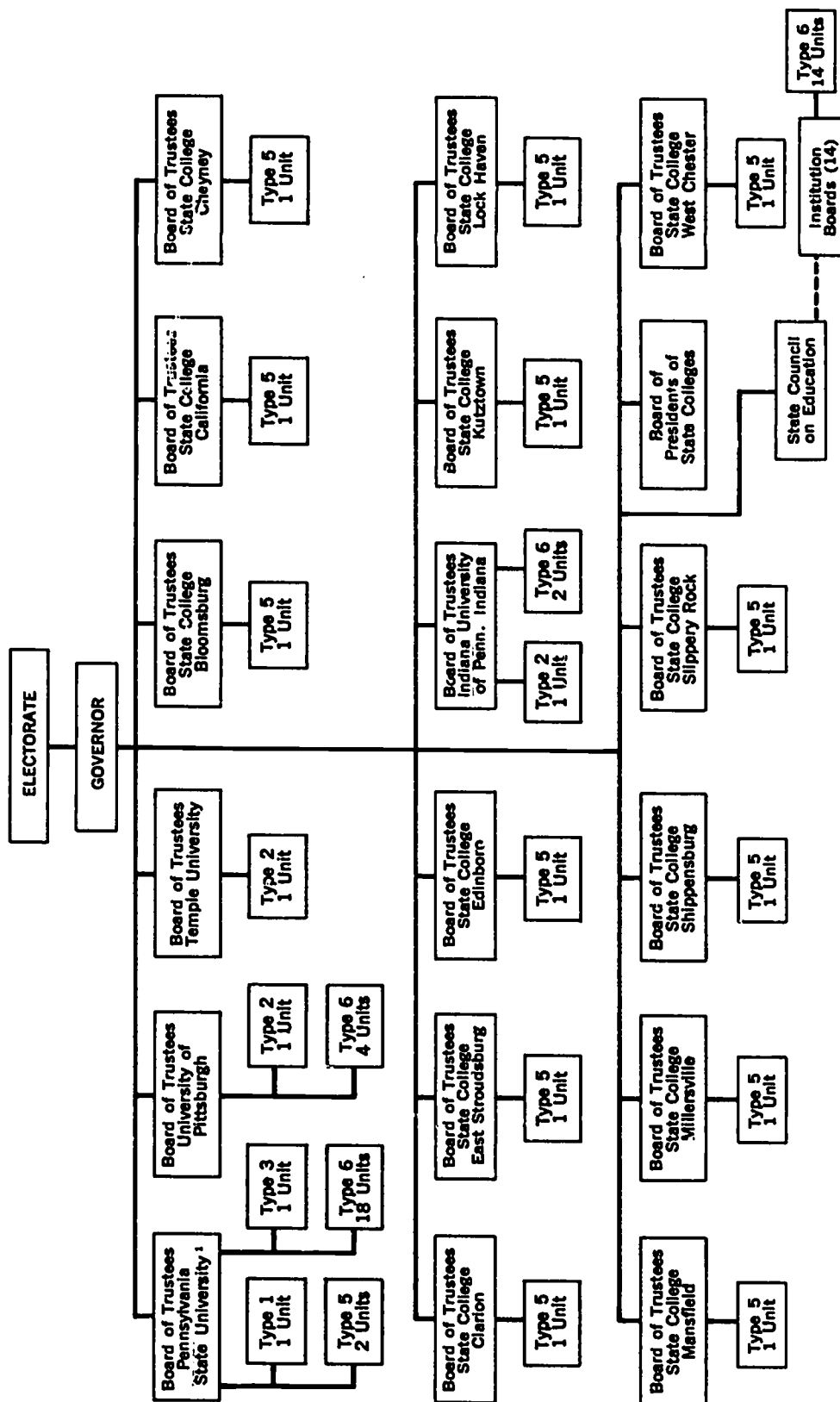
**Central office staff.**—The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all members of the senate, appoints the superintendent of public instruction, who is the chief executive officer of the council.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The council cooperates with the boards of trustees of the State colleges to plan for the general direction of the colleges. In addition, it maintains contact with all higher education institutions in prescribing standards and qualifications.



# PENNSYLVANIA

Type 1: Separate professional school  
 Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.  
<sup>1</sup> Board of a land-grant institution—all component parts considered as parts of the land-grant program.

## RHODE ISLAND

In Rhode Island, one State board, the Board of Regents, is responsible for three institutions of higher education.

The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations participates in the interstate program of the New England Board of Higher Education.

### The Board of Regents

On May 16, 1969, the Governor of Rhode Island signed into law "The Education Act of 1969." This new statute established a nine member Board of Regents as a public corporation and vested in it the power and authority to govern and coordinate every level of education in the State from kindergarten to graduate school. The act further provided for the abolition of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges and the State Board of Education, making the new regents successor to all powers, duties, and privileges formerly vested in these two boards. The Board of Regents is required by law to create a Department of Education and to provide for its method of organization. Moreover, the regents may create subordinate boards and delegate to them the authority necessary for governing each of the different levels of education.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The Board of Regents, a creation of the State general assembly, is considered an independent agency of the State. The power to select and appoint the nine-member board, from time to time, is vested in the Governor; however, such appointments must be drawn from a list of between 18 to 36 persons submitted to the Governor annually by a special nominating committee whose own 15 members are appointed by the following method: five each by the Governor from the citizens of Rhode Island at large; five each by the speaker of the State house of representatives from the members of that house; and five each by the Lieutenant Governor, in his capacity as president of the State senate, from the members of the senate. The chairman of the nominating committee is appointed by the Governor. The normal term of office for each regent is 4 years. The chairman of the board is elected by the members.

By law, the regents are required to meet at least twice during each quarter of each calendar year. Meetings must be open to the public, but executive sessions may be held as subordinate parts of public meetings. The regents also are required to meet for 1 full day with the membership of the house and senate committees on finance and health, education, and welfare. In addition, the regents are required to meet annually with the entire membership of the State general assembly. Finally, the regents meet once annually for a full day with a special 100 member Regents' Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor from interested citizens in the State.

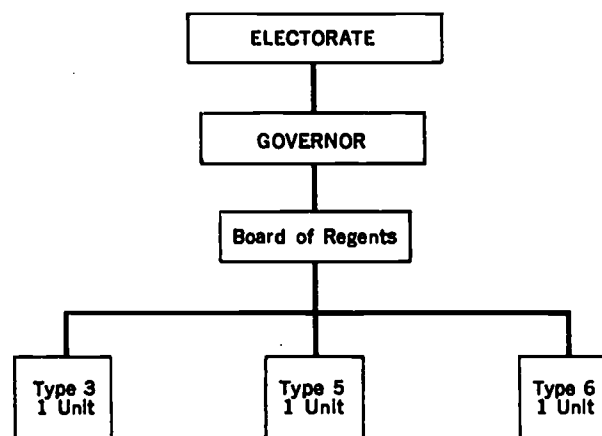
**Responsibilities of the board.**—The Board of Regents is responsible for the government of the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and Rhode Island Junior College, and for the coordination of their activities with each other and with the several levels of education in the State. The regents are charged under law with the responsibility of formulating and implementing a master plan for public education in the State, determining fiscal priorities, setting standards, and supervising and evaluating results. Specifically, the regents are required to define broad goals and objectives for higher education, to formulate the policies necessary to implement these goals and objectives, and to allocate and coordinate available fiscal and other resources among the institutions of higher education consistent with the goals and objectives set by the regents for all education. In this study, the Board of Regents is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints a commissioner and he and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board's relationships with other State agencies is described in the section dealing with structure of membership. Contacts with these groups are maintained throughout the year. In addition, the board approves the participation of the Rhode Island colleges and the university in the interstate program of the New England Board of Higher Education.

## RHODE ISLAND

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

In South Carolina, eight State boards are responsible for 18 institutional units, eight of them senior level institutions, and 10 2-year campuses of two universities. The South Carolina Commission on Higher Education serves as the statewide coordinating board. The Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina governs the main campus and eight 2-year units, seven of them off-campus; the South Carolina State College Board of Trustees governs Francis Marion College and the College of Charleston; and the Board of Trustees of Clemson University governs the main campus and two off-campus, 2-year units. The remaining four boards are each responsible for a separate institution: Board of Trustees, The Medical University of South Carolina; Board of Trustees, South Carolina State College; Board of Trustees, Winthrop College; and the Board of Visitors of the Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina.

Legislation enacted in 1957 requires that every institution of higher learning in the State submit a report on the first semester accomplishments of each freshman to the State high school from which he was graduated.

The State of South Carolina participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

### **South Carolina State Commission on Higher Education**

The South Carolina State Commission on Higher Education was created in 1967 by an act of the general assembly.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The commission consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, one of whom he designates as chairman. The chairman of the board, or a representative from the board appointed by the chairman, from each State-supported institution of higher learning is also a member of the Commission. The latter group of members serves in ex officio, but voting status. The others are appointed for 4-year terms, except that, of the members first appointed, three were for 4 years, two for 3 years, and two for 2 years. No trustee, officer or employee of any State-supported institution of higher education is eligible to serve as an appointed member; and not more than two of the appointed members shall have attended the same State-supported institution of higher education.

**Responsibilities of the commission.**—The commission is required to meet regularly and to make studies of the State's institutions, including the role of the State in higher education, and the role and scope of each institution in the overall State program. Other subjects studied include enrollment trends, student costs, capital fund requirements, arrangements and curriculums of the several institutions, and areas of State-level coordination and cooperation.

The commission is required to make the recommendations it thinks necessary on policies, programs, curricula, facilities, administration, and financing of State-supported institutions to the State budget and control board. The commission is required to make annual reports to the Governor and the general assembly on the status and progress of higher education in the State. In this study, the commission is classified as a coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The commission may employ technical, administrative and clerical assistants. The commission staff consists of the commissioner of higher education, with a suitable number of assistant commissioners and other supportive personnel.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The commission meets at least twice annually with the council of presidents—the presidents of all State institutions of higher education. The council is empowered to study and report to the commission, either by request or on its own initiative, matters of mutual concern such as academic planning, financial coordination, library facilities coordination, and the like. Policies and procedures with respect to the approval of new programs are adopted by the commission with the advice and consent of the council. In addition, the commission is involved in the State's participation in the interstate program of higher education operated by the Southern Regional Education Board.

### **The Board of Trustees, the University of South Carolina**

The Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina, in its present form, was created by authority of the State statutes in 1953, although its membership is a continuation from 1936 when a board with elective members was first established. This board was preceded by the chartering of the institution in 1801 by the general assembly. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes.

Legally, its meetings must be held twice a year; however, special meetings of the board may be held at any time on the call of the ex officio or permanent chairman of the board, or of the president of the university, or at the request of five members of the board, filed in writing with the secretary of the board.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of 20 members, 16 of whom are elected by the general assembly, one from each of the 16 judicial circuits. The Governor, the State superintendent of education, and the chairmen of the committees on education in the senate and the house of representatives are ex officio members. Ten members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Each member is elected for a 4-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with at least seven members elected biennially.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board governs the total university: main campus and nine 2-year units; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board appoints a board of women visitors, one from each of 16 judicial circuits, to help in the administration of the institution.

The board cooperates with the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education in its undertakings and is required to have the consent of the general assembly before it may sell any real property of the institution.

## **The Board of Trustees, Clemson University**

The Board of Trustees of the Clemson University derives its authority for creation and corporate status from an act of the general assembly in 1889 accepting the bequest of Thomas G. Clemson; however, the institution which it governs was first opened in 1893. The board holds three regular meetings each year in addition to special meetings called by the president of the board.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of 13 members: six members are elected for 4-year terms by the general assembly in joint session, and seven are life members and self-perpetuating successors to those nominated by the last will of the Honorable Thomas K. Clemson.

Seven members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business except that a two-thirds vote of the full board is required to authorize any expenditure of funds or to authorize the sale, transfer, or reinvestment of any property or money arising from the sale of any property. The terms of the members elected by the general assembly are overlapping, with at least three members elected biennially.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—This board works with the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, and reports annually to the general assembly on the condition of the institution.

## **Board of Trustees, the Medical University of South Carolina**

The present Board of Trustees of the Medical University of South Carolina was created in 1953 by authority of the State statutes. It was preceded in 1824 by a committee that organized the original institution, consolidated in 1832 with another institution. In 1913, this consolidated institution became State-owned, gaining university status in 1969. The board has corporate status, which is also from the statutes. It meets bimonthly at the call of the chairman of the board.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of 15 members, 12 elected by the general assembly in joint session. The Governor, the chairman of the senate committee on medical affairs, and the chairman of the house committee on military, municipal, and public affairs serve as the three ex officio members. Of the 12 elected members, two must be from each congres-



sional district, one representing the medical profession and one layman or member of a nonmedical profession. Each member is elected for a 4-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with at least four members elected every two years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **South Carolina State College Board of Trustees**

The South Carolina State College Board of Trustees was established by legislative act in 1969. Its corporate status also comes from this statute. The board governs Francis Marion College and the College of Charleston, and will be the governing body of any 4-year State-supported colleges created hereafter in South Carolina.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 16 members, one from each of the 16 judicial circuits in the State. The members were initially appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and thereafter will be elected by vote of the general assembly. Of those first appointed from the odd-numbered circuits, the terms of office shall be for 2 years; of those first appointed from the even-numbered circuits, 4 years; and the terms of members subsequently elected will be for 4 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of Marion State College and for any other 4-year State colleges created hereafter; and should therefore be classified as a governing board. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities, except as these also require concurrence of or consultation with the South Carolina State Commission on Higher Education.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is now involved, the president of the institution and his staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Trustees, South Carolina State College**

The Board of Trustees, South Carolina State College, was created in its present form by an amendment of the State statutes in 1954; however, legislation has provided for a board of trustees for this institution since 1896. It does not have corporate status.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members, eight elected by the general assembly, at least one of whom must be an alumnus of the college. The Governor is an ex officio member. Each member is elected for a 6-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with at least two members elected biennially.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **The Trustees of Winthrop College**

The board, the Trustees of Winthrop College, was created in its present form in 1957 by authority of the State statutes, although the institution which it governs was made a State-supported college in 1891. It has corporate status, also by authority of the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the board.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 13 members: seven are elected by the general assembly by joint vote for 6-year terms; two alumnae members are elected by the alumnae association of Winthrop College for 4-year terms; and the Governor, State superintendent of education, and the chairmen of the committees on education in the senate and the house

of representatives are ex officio members. The terms are overlapping, with the general assembly electing at least two members biennially and the alumnae association electing two members every 4 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **The Board of Visitors of the Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina**

The Board of Visitors of The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, was created by authority of the State statutes in 1942, although the institution was founded in 1842. It has corporate status, also by authority of the statutes. The board meets in regular session twice a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 15 members: seven alumni

members are elected by joint vote of the general assembly for 6-year terms; three alumni members are elected by the Association of Citadel Men for 6-year terms; and the Governor, adjutant general, State superintendent of education, and the chairmen of the military committees of the senate and house of representatives are ex officio members.

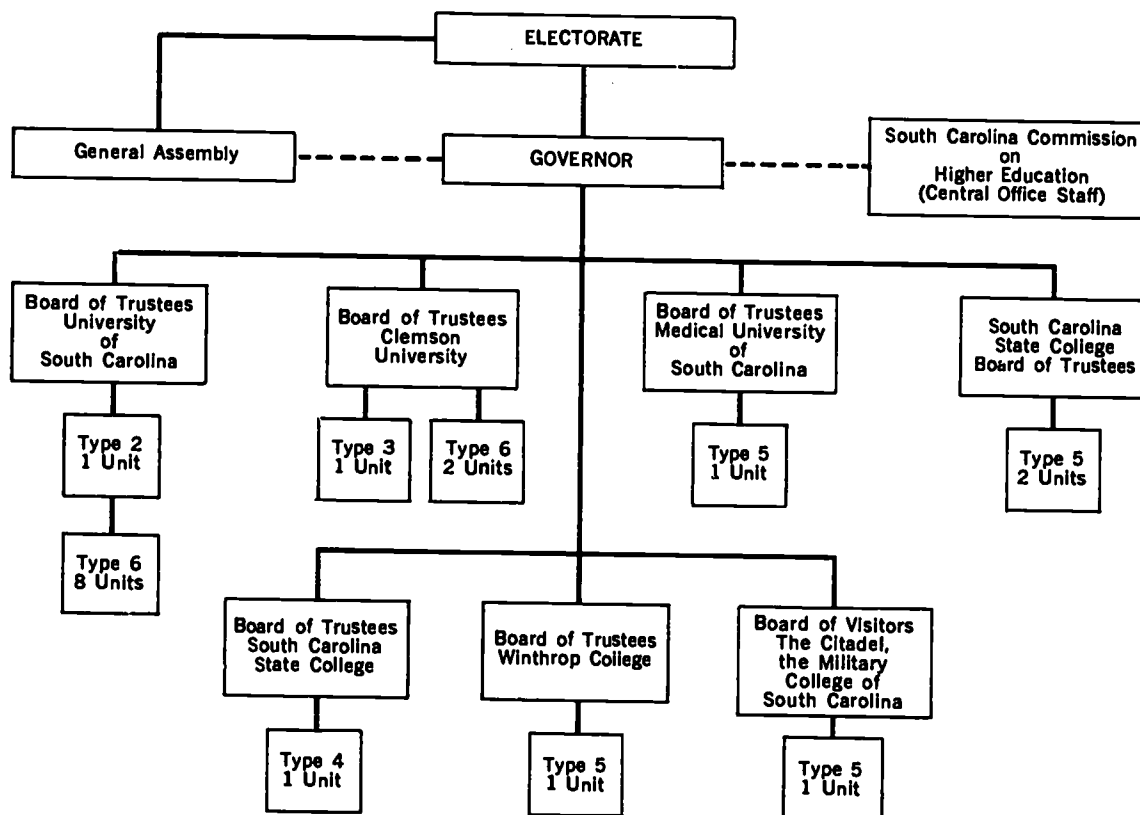
A quorum consists of seven members for a regular session; four members constitute a quorum for any special meeting when at least 5 days' notice in writing has been given to all the members; a majority constitutes a quorum for a special meeting with less than 5 days' notice. No member may be elected whose term would extend beyond his 72nd birthday, except those members who were in office April 18, 1947. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 4: Land-grant college  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

In South Dakota, the Board of Regents of All Higher Education is responsible for seven institutions of higher education.

### **Board of Regents of All Higher Education**

The Board of Regents of All Higher Education was created in 1896 by authority of the State constitution and statutes. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year, but usually are held each month.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. The major political parties of the State must be represented. Members must be residents of different portions of the State, may not reside in a county in which any educational institution under the control of the board is located, and may not be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the board. A quorum consists of four members. Each

member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

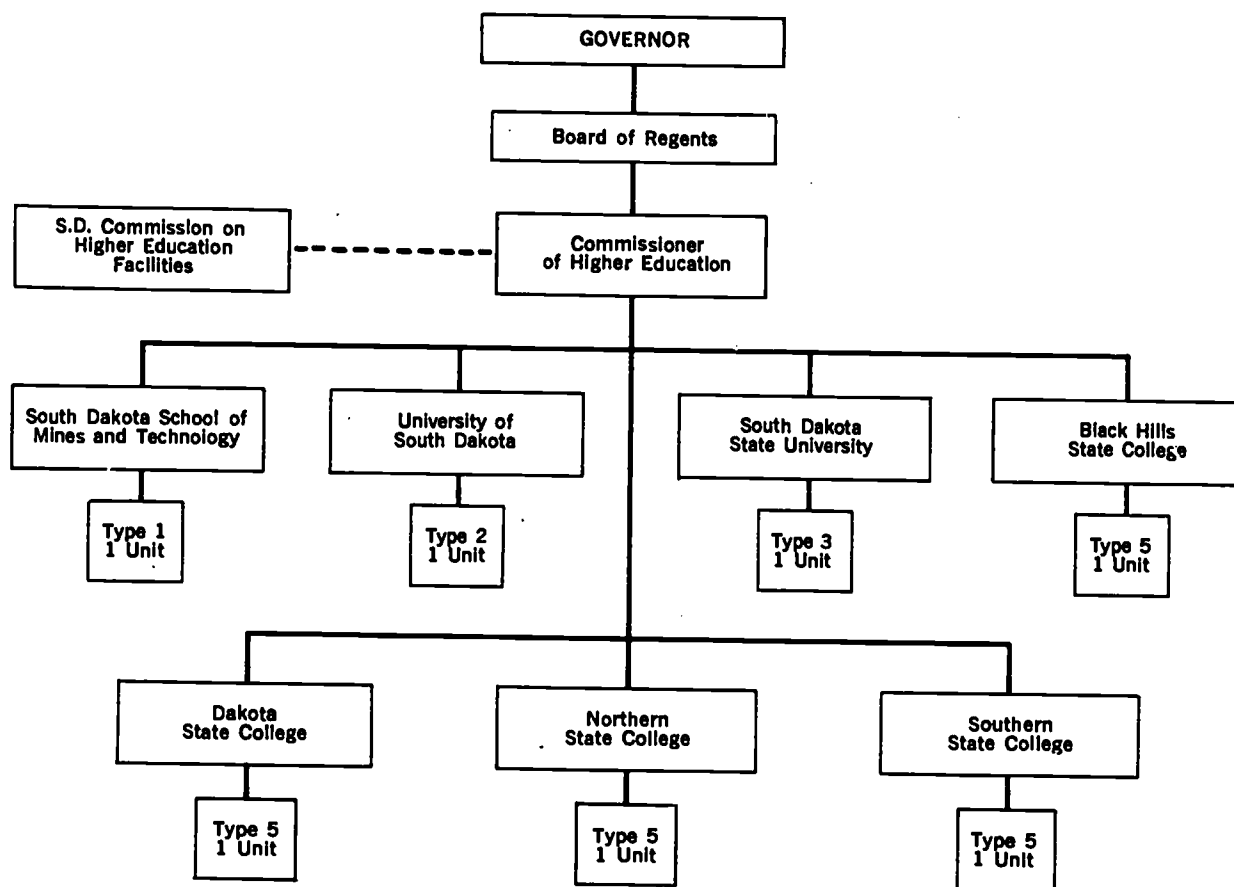
**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of seven institutions of higher education. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints a commissioner of higher education for a 1-year term. His background must have been in education and must have included both advanced training and experience.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board cooperates with the State department of purchasing and printing in the supervision of various supply purchases, with the State planning agency, and with the Higher Education Facilities Commission.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Type 1: Separate professional school  
 Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.



## TENNESSEE

In Tennessee, three boards are responsible for 23 institutions constituting the State's system of higher education: the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, the statewide coordinating board; The Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, responsible for the University of Tennessee, consisting of five separate campuses; and the Tennessee State Board of Education with responsibility for six State colleges and universities offering at least 5 years of work, nine 2-year community colleges; and three technical institutes that offer junior college credit.

The State of Tennessee participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

### Tennessee Higher Education Commission

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission was created by the State legislature in 1967 "to achieve coordination and unity in the program of public higher education." Legally, it is required to meet at least four times annually. A quorum consists of a majority of its appointed members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The commission consists of nine members appointed by the Governor to overlapping 9-year terms; three of the members must reside in each of the three grand divisions of the State. Members are eligible for reappointment to successive terms, but no member may serve past June 30 of the year following his 70th birthday. At least one-third of the appointive members must be members of the principal minority political party in the State, and no member of the commission may be an elected or appointed employee of the State, nor a trustee, officer, or employee of a public institution of higher learning in Tennessee.

**Responsibilities of the commission.**—As stated by legislative act, "It shall be the duty of the commission on a continuing basis to study the use of public funds for higher education in Tennessee and to analyze programs and needs in the field of higher education. The commission shall in addition undertake such specific duties as may be directed by resolution of the general assembly or as may be requested by the Governor."

In carrying out its mandate, the commission is responsible for: (1) developing a master plan for the future development of higher education in Tennessee, taking into account the programs and functions of each of the existing institutions, and making recommendations to the governing boards of the vari-

ous institutions and to the Governor and the general assembly for the implementation of the plan; (2) developing policies and formulas or guidelines for the fair and equitable distribution and use of public funds among the State's institutions of higher learning, taking into account enrollment projections, and recognizing institutional differences as well as similarities in function, services, academic programs and levels of instruction; (3) studying the need for particular programs, departments, academic divisions, branch operations, extension services, adult education activities, public service activities, and work programs of the various institutions of higher learning, with a particular view to their costs and relevance and making recommendations to the respective governing boards of the various institutions for the purpose of minimizing duplication and overlapping of functions and services and fostering cooperative programs among the various institutions; (4) reviewing and approving or disapproving all proposals for new degrees or degree programs, or for the establishment of new academic departments or divisions within the various institutions of higher learning; (5) conducting a program of public information about higher education in Tennessee; (6) studying and making determinations about the need for new institutions of higher learning, their locations, standards, functions, financing, and source of governance; and (7) submitting a biennial report to the Governor and the general assembly, commenting upon major developments, trends, new policies, budgets, and financial considerations that, in the judgment of the commission, will be useful to the Governor and to the general assembly in planning for the sound and adequate development of the State's program of public higher education. In this study, the commission is classified as a coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The commission employs an executive director and such other professional and staff employees as may be appropriate for the efficient discharge of its duties.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The commission works closely with the University of Tennessee and with the State Board of Education, and the colleges and universities under its jurisdiction. It also administers the programs of the Southern Regional Education Board in Tennessee.

### Board of Trustees, the University of Tennessee

The Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee was created in 1794 by authority of the State

statutes. Authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 21 members. The Governor, with the confirmation of the senate, appoints 15 members who must meet the following requirements: at least one-third must be alumni of the university; at least one-third must be members of the principal minority political party in the State; seven must be residents of, or have principal offices located as follows: two, Knox County; two, Shelby County; one, Weakley County; one Anderson or Coffee County; and one, Hamilton County. There must be one member from each of the nine congressional districts. The Governor, the commissioner of agriculture, the commissioner of education, the executive director of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, and the president of the university are ex officio members. A quorum consists of eight members. An executive committee of five must have four members present to form a quorum.

Each member is appointed for a 9-year term and may be appointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the five campuses that constitute the University of Tennessee. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, because it governs separate institutional units, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board cooperates with the Tennessee Higher Education Coordinating Commission and participates in the work of the Southern Regional Education Board.

## State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created in 1875 by authority of State statutes. Authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 15 members, 12 appointed

by the Governor. The members must be bona fide residents of the State, with four appointed from each of the three grand divisions. Each of the two leading political parties must be represented by at least three members. The Governor, the State commissioner of education, and the executive director of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission are ex officio members. A quorum consists of eight members. Each member is appointed for a 9-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

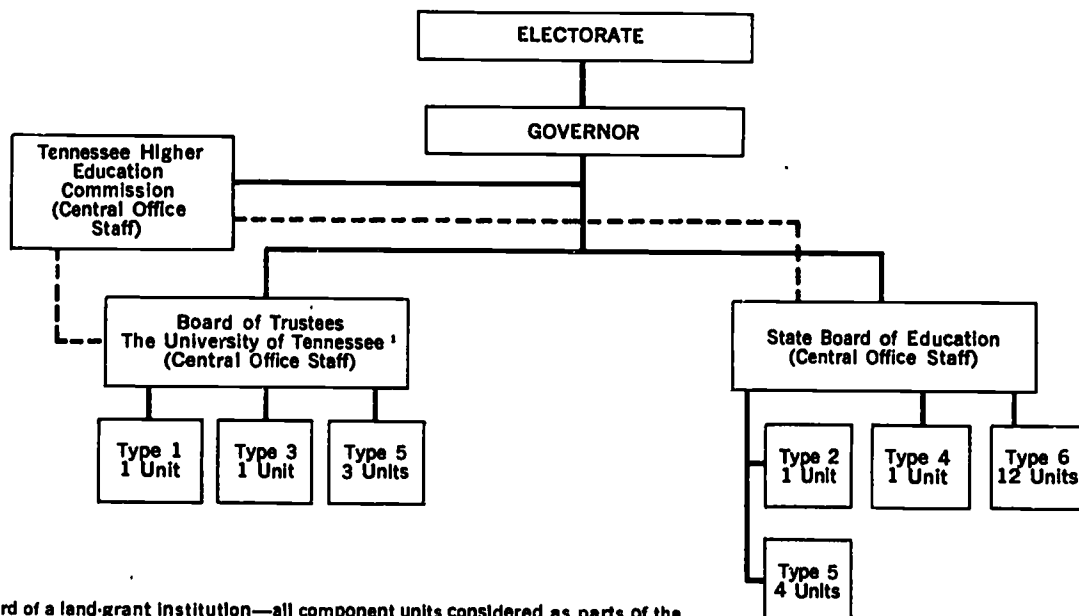
**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of 15 collegiate institutions: six universities and nine community colleges. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Under its statutory responsibilities for teacher education and certification, the board approves public and private institutions of the State as teacher preparation institutions and approves their programs for teacher preparation. As the State Board for Vocational Education, the board administers vocational-technical educational programs of the State and vocational rehabilitation and governs 24 State area vocational-technical schools and three State technical institutes (the latter offers some work at the collegiate level). The board is the policymaking body for State elementary and secondary education and governs the four State-supported special schools: Tennessee School for the Blind, Tennessee School for the Deaf, Tennessee Preparatory School, and Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute. Educational television is an additional responsibility of the board. In this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board and is footnoted as a supervisory or "other" board.

**Central office staff.**—The commissioner of education, appointed by the Governor, is the chairman and chief executive officer of the board. He must be a person with literary and scientific attainments, skill and experience in school administration, and qualified to teach in the school of the highest standing over which he has authority. The State board of education is associated with the State department of education for purposes of administration.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The department of finance and administration and the comptroller of the treasury, in cooperation with the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, establish uniform standards of accounting and records for the State Board of Education institutions and the University of Tennessee.

## TENNESSEE

Type 1: Separate professional school  
 Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 4: Land-grant college  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



<sup>1</sup> Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## TEXAS

In Texas, 15 State boards are responsible for 83 public institutions of higher education, 47 of them 2-year community or junior colleges governed by 42 district boards.

The Board of Regents of the University of Texas System is responsible for the 15 institutions that constitute the system. The Board of Directors, The Texas A&M University System, is responsible for four institutions. The Board of Regents, State Senior Colleges, is responsible for four State universities, and the Board of Regents, Texas Tech University, is responsible for two institutions.

Each of the following 11 boards is responsible for a single institution: Board of Directors, Texas A&I University; Board of Directors, Texas Southern University; Board of Regents, Lamar State College of Technology; Board of Regents, Midwestern University; Board of Regents, North Texas State University; Board of Regents, Texas Woman's University; Board of Regents, University of Houston; Board of Regents, Pan American College; Board of Regents, East Texas State University; Board of Regents, West Texas State University; and Board of Regents, Stephen F. Austin State University.

The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, is a statewide body, and the coordinating functions and other duties with which it is charged apply to all public institutions of higher education. The board also is directed by law to cooperate with the private sector of higher education within constitutional and statutory limitations.

The State Board of Vocational Education (the State Board of Education, ex officio) has certain responsibilities for vocational-technical programs in the 40 public junior colleges of the State through the related Federal programs administered through its staff in the Vocational Education Division of the Central Education Agency (Texas Education Agency).

The State of Texas participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

### **Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System**

The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, was created in 1965 as the successor agency to the Texas Commission on Higher Education. It is required to meet quarterly and may meet more frequently on the call of the chairman. A quorum consists of a majority of the membership of the board.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 18 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Members must be appointed from various geographical sections of the State, and no member may be employed professionally, for remuneration, in the field of education during his term of office. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for providing leadership and coordination for the Texas higher education system, institutions, and governing boards so that the State may achieve excellence for college education of its youth through efficient and effective utilization and concentration of all available resources and elimination of costly duplication in program offerings, faculties, and physical plants. The board's coordinating functions and other delegated duties apply to public junior colleges, public senior colleges and universities, medical and dental units, and other agencies of higher education. Among its chief duties are long-range planning, data collection and dissemination, approval of proposed new certificate and degree programs in the public senior colleges and universities, and preparation and submission of recommendations for appropriation requests for higher education to the legislative and executive budget agencies. It is classified in this study as a coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints a commissioner of higher education who serves at its pleasure and is the chief executive officer of the staff. The law requires that he be a person with high professional qualifications, thorough training, experience in higher education and administration, and that he have such other qualifications as the board may prescribe. He is authorized to employ such professional and clerical personnel and consultants as are necessary to assist the board and the commissioner in performing their statutory duties.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board utilizes consultants from both Texas and out-of-State advisory committees composed of representatives of the various institutions of higher education, and findings of research projects conducted by individuals and committees in Texas institutions of higher education and by its own staff.

### **Board of Regents of the University of Texas System**

The Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, in its present form, was created in 1913 by



authority of the State statutes. The original governing board was created in 1881. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.<sup>1</sup>

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board of regents consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters selected from different portions of the State. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for governing the 15 institutional units that constitute the university system. Authority for general policy determination includes the establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, budget approval, program endorsement, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Because it governs several institutional units, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The chancellor of the university system and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board, and the board appoints a full-time secretary.

### **Board of Directors, the Texas A&M University System**

The Board of Directors, the Texas A&M University System, was created in 1875 by authority of the State statutes, subsequently amended to conform with development of the system. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board of directors consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters in Texas and reside in different sections of the State. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of four institutions. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement,

<sup>1</sup>Texas law requires that all meetings of public boards, commissions, etc., be open to the public, with the exception of discussions about personnel, proposed property acquisitions, or other matters that, if publicized, might be against individual or public interest.

establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Because it governs several institutions, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the Texas A&M System and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff for the board.

### **Board of Regents, Texas Tech University**

The Board of Regents, Texas Tech University, was created in 1923 by authority of the State statutes, subsequently amended to conform to name changes and other developments. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for governing the two institutional units under its jurisdiction. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Because it governs two institutional units, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president and his staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

### **Board of Regents, State Senior Colleges**

The Board of Regents, State Senior Colleges, was created in its present form in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. The current name was established by a law passed in 1965. The original board was created in 1911. Legally, it is required to hold one annual meeting; the by-laws of the board require it to hold regular quarterly meetings and such others as the chairman may call. A local committee of the board reports to the full board after meeting on the campus of each college or university for which it is responsible.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters of Texas



and must reside in different sections of the State. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of four institutions. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, because it governs several institutions, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—An executive director is appointed by the board, and he may employ, within legislative appropriations for this purpose, additional staff necessary to carry out the duties of the board.

### **Board of Regents, East Texas State University**

The Board of Regents of East Texas State University was created in 1969 by authority of the State statutes. The board meets to consider business connected with the university when the chairman deems it expedient. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Not more than two members may be appointed from or be residents of any one State senatorial district, and no member of the board may be appointed from or be a resident of the county in which the university is located. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed for successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, Lamar State College of Technology**

The Board of Regents of Lamar State College of Technology was created in 1949 by authority of the State statutes. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, Midwestern University**

The Board of Regents of Texas Midwestern University was created in 1959 by authority of the State statutes. There are no statutory requirements concerning board meetings, and they are held as scheduled by the board or upon the call of the chairman.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. No special qualifications are enumerated in the law. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, North Texas State University**

The Board of Regents of North Texas State University was created in 1949 by authority of the State statutes. With certain exceptions, its meetings are required by law to be open to the public. Meetings are held to deal with the business of the University whenever the chairman deems it expedient.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Only one member may be from a single State senatorial district and no member may be a resident of Denton County, in which the institution is located. Five members of the board constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, Pan American College**

The Board of Regents of Pan American College was created in 1963 by authority of the State statutes. Required by law to hold one annual meeting, the board or chairman may schedule additional meetings. With certain exceptions, meetings must be open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be Texas citizens, are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms, and may be reappointed for successive terms. Five members constitute a quorum.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of

physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Directors, Texas A&I University**

The Board of Directors of Texas A&I University was created in 1929 by authority of the State statutes. With certain exceptions, its meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff provide central office staff services for the board.

### **Board of Directors, Texas Southern University**

The Board of Directors of Texas Southern University was created in 1947 by authority of the State statutes. With certain exceptions, its meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters of Texas, reside in different sections of the State, and must include both white and Negro citizens. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, es-

establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, Texas Woman's University**

The Board of Regents, Texas Woman's University, was created in 1901 by authority of the State statutes, subsequently amended to reflect name changes and other developments. The president of the board may convene the regents to consider business of the institution at any time he deems expedient. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters in Texas; four of them must be women; each member must reside in a different part of the State. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, University of Houston**

The Board of Regents of the University of Houston was created in 1961 by authority of the State statutes. The board is required by law to hold one annual meeting, and other meetings may be held as scheduled by the board or upon the call of the chairman.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Members are required to be Texas citizens.

Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed for successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, West Texas State University**

The Board of Regents of West Texas State University was created in 1969 by authority of the State statutes. The board meets to consider business connected with the university when the chairman deems it expedient. By law, meetings of the board are open to the public with certain exceptions.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Not more than two members may be residents of any one State senatorial district, and not more than one member may be a resident of the county in which the university is located. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed for successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, Stephen F. Austin State University**

The Board of Regents of Stephen F. Austin State University was created in 1969 by authority of the

State statutes. The board meets each April to consider business connected with the university, and at other times scheduled by the board or its chairman.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member of the board must be a citizen of the State of Texas. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **State Board for Vocational Education**

The State Board for Vocational Education (the State Board of Education sitting ex officio when dealing with matters related to vocational education) administers State and Federal programs relating to vocational and technical education for both the public schools and the public junior colleges. Such programs, offered in the public junior colleges and buildings constructed to house them, must be approved by the State Board for Vocational Education. Legally, the State Board of Education is required to meet six times a year. No meeting may be held unless attended by at least 14 members—a quorum. Vacancies are filled by the board itself until the next general election.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 21 members, one elected from each of the congressional districts of the State as they existed in 1949. No person who holds a State office or State employment, or who is engaged in organized public educational activity, is eligible for election. Any person elected to serve from a district must have had at least 5 years' continuous residence therein immediately prior to his election, be a United States citizen, a qualified elector of his district, and at least 30 years of age. Members are elected for 6-year overlapping terms, with seven

members elected biennially. They may be elected for successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is the State policymaking and administrative body in vocational education. It has been designated by the Governor to administer Federal programs for vocational education and for manpower development and training.

The board is statutorily required to receive and accept or reject recommendations concerning vocational-technical education made by a 21-member Advisory Council for Vocational-Technical Education appointed by the State Board of Education for 6-year terms after recommendation by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the senate. The council is responsible for planning, recommending, and evaluating educational programs in vocational, technical, and adult education and manpower training at the State level in the public secondary and postsecondary educational institutions, including the public junior colleges. In this study the board is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

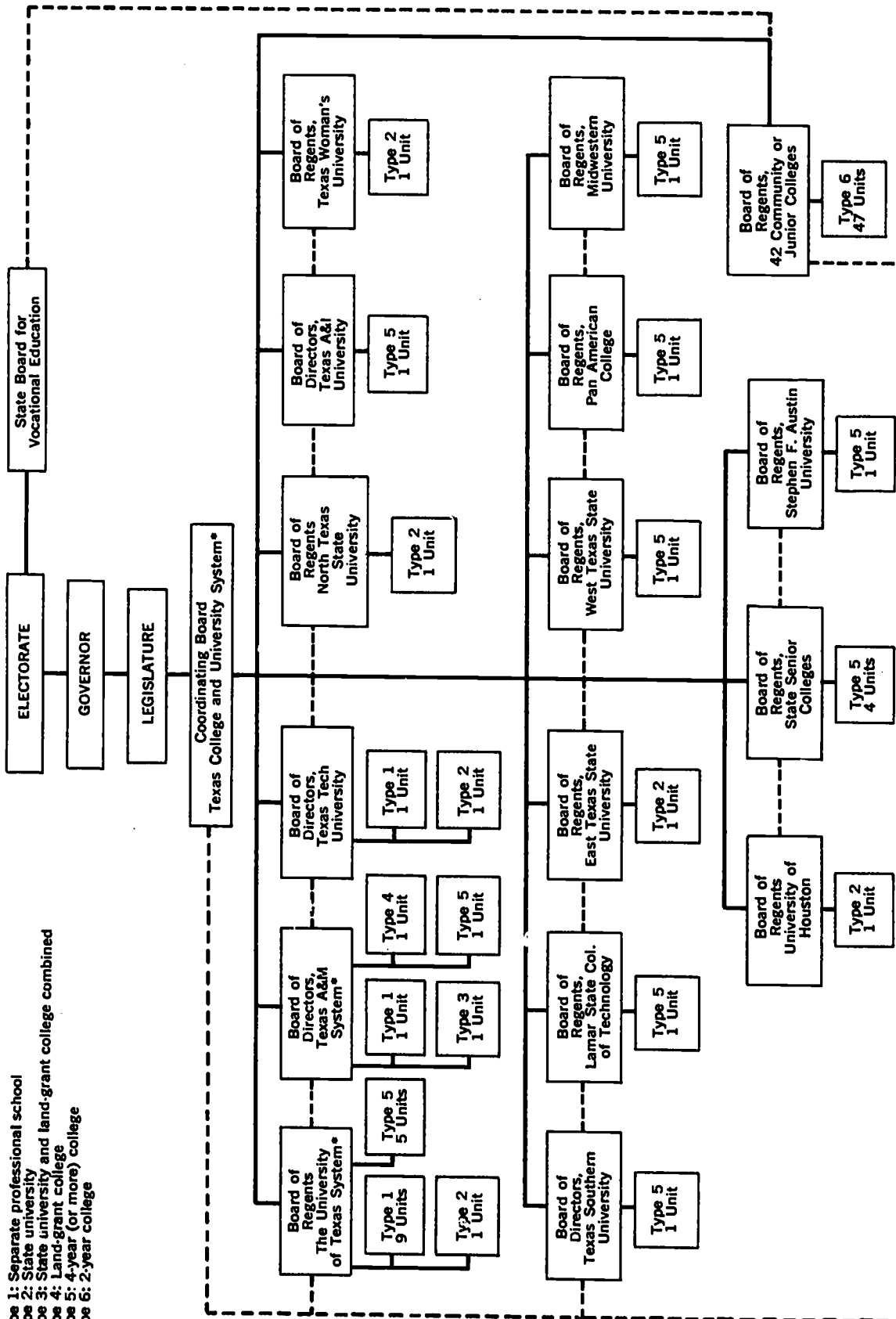
**Central office staff.**—The chief staff executive is the commissioner of education, appointed by the State Board of Education and confirmed by the senate. He, in turn, appoints an associate commissioner for occupational education and technology, who is required by law to be a person of high professional qualifications, having a thorough background of training and experience in the fields of technical, vocational, adult, and manpower education and training, and to have such other qualifications as the commissioner of education may prescribe.

**Relationships with other groups.**—A 1969 State statute established the Advisory Council for Technical-Vocational Education and also created a joint committee to provide liaison and advise the two boards responsible for vocational-technical education in Texas—the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System; and the State Board for Vocational Education. The joint committee is composed of three members from the State board for vocational education, three members from the coordinating board, and three members from the advisory council, all appointed by their respective chairmen. This committee coordinates the approval and funding of vocational-technical-occupational programs and vocational-technical teacher education programs offered or proposed to be offered in the State's colleges and universities.



# TEXAS

Type 1: Separate professional school  
 Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 4: Land-grant college  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



\*Central office staff.  
 Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.



## UTAH

In Utah, one board, the State Board of Higher Education, is responsible for the government and coordination of the statewide system of higher education—four colleges and universities, three junior colleges, and two 2-year technical colleges. This board is responsible for: University of Utah, Utah State University, Southern Utah State College, Weber State College, College of Eastern Utah, Snow College, Dixie Junior College, Utah Technical College at Provo, and Utah Technical College at Salt Lake.

The State Board of Education (also the State Board for Vocational Education) retains certain administrative authority over the two technical colleges.

### State Board of Higher Education

Established by legislative act in 1969, the Utah State Board of Higher Education has statutes for governing the State system of higher education and to delegate certain of its powers to nine member councils established by law for each institution under the jurisdiction of the board. Authority for corporate status is from the same statutes.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 15 members; nine appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate, three appointed by the president of the senate, and three by the speaker of the house of representatives. Not more than eight members may be from one political party, and they must be selected from the State at large with due consideration for geographical representation. The members are appointed to 6-year staggered terms. The board meets monthly; a quorum consists of eight members.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board succeeded to the powers, duties, authority, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the governing boards of the institutions and the Utah Coordinating Council of Higher Education. The board's authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing physical facilities. The board works with the nine member institutional councils in carrying out those duties, for example, a college or university president is

chosen by the board after consultation with the institutional councils, and within statutory boundaries, delegates to these councils the authority for certain administrative responsibilities. In addition, the board has statutory coordinating responsibility "to afford the people of the State a more economical system of high quality public higher education through centralized direction and standard planning for higher education in terms of aims, progress and objectives of the system on a whole" and "to seek the cooperation of all private, denominational and other post high school educational institutions in the State. . . ." The board reports to the Governor and to the legislature annually. It is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints a commissioner of higher education to serve as its chief executive officer. The commissioner and his professional and administrative personnel are the central staff for the board.

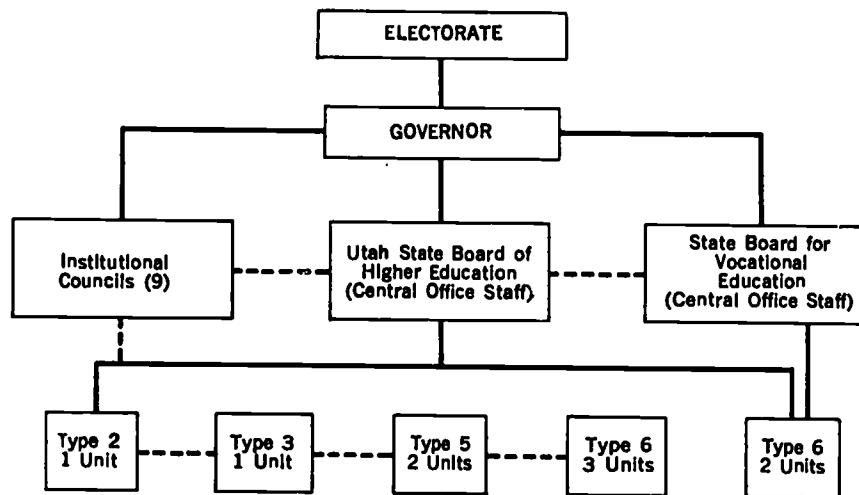
**Relationships with other groups.**—The board works closely with each of the institutional councils in the statewide system of higher education, with the State Board of Education in vocational-technical training, and with the State Building Board. It seeks the cooperation of the private institutions in statewide planning and participates in the regional program of the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education.

### State Board for Vocational Education

The Utah State Board of Education was created by the State constitution and statutes in 1896, without corporate status. Its membership (nine) is elected by the qualified electors of the State for terms of 4 years. The board also serves as the State Board for Vocational Education, retaining certain administrative and governing functions for Utah's two 2-year technical colleges because of their relationship to the high school and area 2-year technical-vocational training programs. It should be noted, however, that any training in post-high school vocational education is considered a part of the State system of higher education and the Board of Higher Education also is responsible for them. For the purposes of this study, the State Board for Vocational Education is classified as a multicampus governing board.

## UTAH

Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## VERMONT

In Vermont, two State boards are responsible for five institutions of higher education. The Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College is responsible for a single institution; the Board of Trustees of The Vermont State Colleges is responsible for four institutions.

### **Board of Trustees, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College**

The Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College was created in its present form in 1955 by authority of the State statutes. All elements of this board, however, have been constituted since 1865. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Its meetings, which are open to the public, legally must be held six times a year. A quorum consists of 12 members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 23 members. Nine are elected by the State legislature, three are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate, each for a 6-year term; and nine members are self-perpetuating. The Governor and the president of the university are ex officio members. Of the self-perpetuating members of the board, no one is eligible to succeed himself but may be reelected after a lapse of 2 years following a previous term. The terms are overlapping.

Since 1948, each board member has served an average of six years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Trustees, The Vermont State Colleges**

A public corporation known as "The Vermont State Colleges" was created by statute in 1961.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board of trustees consists of nine members with overlapping terms of 6 years each, three appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, during each biennial session of the legislature. Included as ex officio and nonvoting members are the Governor and the presiding officer of the corporation (currently the "provost") elected by the board. The board meets in alternate months. A majority of the appointed members constitutes a quorum.

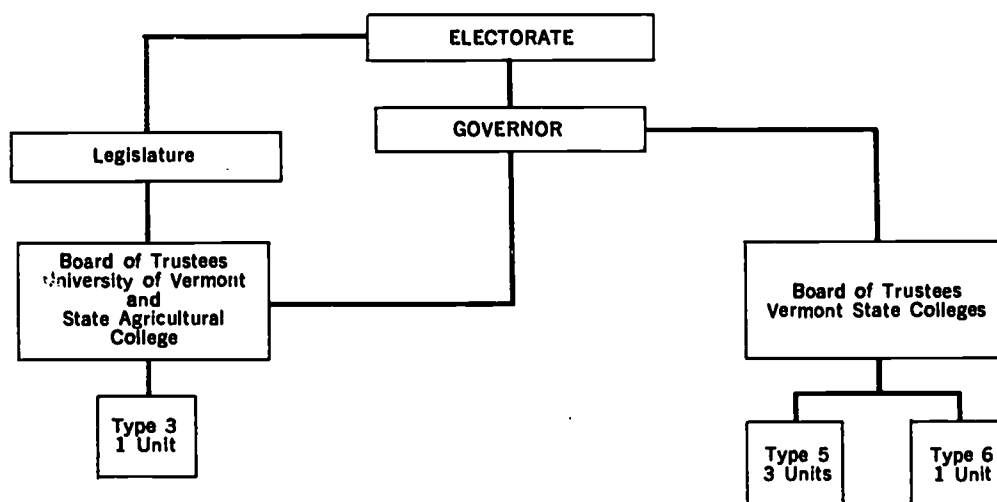
**Responsibilities of the corporation.**—The corporation "shall plan, supervise, administer, and operate facilities for education above the high school level supported in whole or in part with State funds," except for the University of Vermont. It has authority for general policy determination, encompassing budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is a governing-coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The board may elect a president (currently the provost), a secretary, a director of educational affairs, and a director of financial affairs, and may appoint necessary officers for each institution under its control, including professors, instructors, and other necessary staff members, and prescribe their duties, salaries, and terms of office.

**Relations with other groups.**—The corporation cooperates with the University of Vermont and the Vermont Higher Education Council, a corporation composed of the chief executive officers of the collegiate institutions in the State, and works with the State Department of Education to promote the common welfare of Vermont colleges and universities.

## VERMONT

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## VIRGINIA

In Virginia, 13 State boards are responsible for 37 institutions of higher education. The Council of Higher Education for Virginia is responsible for the coordination of all public higher education. The Board of Visitors of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia is responsible for the six institutional units (two of which are 2-year units) constituting the university; the Board of Visitors, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University, is responsible for that institution; the Board of Visitors, Virginia Commonwealth University, is responsible for two institutional units, one of which is a separate professional school; and the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary is responsible for the college and two 2-year units. Each of seven separate boards of visitors are responsible for one institution. The Virginia State Board for Community Colleges is responsible for 18 2-year community colleges, each of which also has a local board. The State Board of Education is responsible for maintaining liaison with the teacher training programs in the State.

The Commonwealth of Virginia participates in the program of the Southern Regional Education Board.

### Council of Higher Education for Virginia

The Council of Higher Education for Virginia was created in 1956 by the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Its managing authority is also from the statutes. Meetings are usually held about 10 times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The council is comprised of 11 members appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the general assembly. Appointees are selected from the State at large without regard to political affiliation, but with due consideration of geographical representation. Each member is appointed for a term of 4 years, and appointments are made so that the terms are overlapping. A member may not serve on the council for more than two terms.

**Responsibilities of the council.**—The council is responsible for the coordination of public higher education in the Commonwealth of Virginia and is classified as a coordinating board in this study. The council prepares and submits to the Governor a coordinated budget request and reports biennially to him and to the general assembly regarding future needs of higher education.

**Central office staff.**—The council has a central office including an executive director and a small professional staff.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The council works with the Governor and the legislature in matters of curriculum and budgets and with the colleges and universities throughout the State. In addition, it participates in the activities of the Southern Regional Education Board.

### Board of Visitors of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia

The Board of Visitors of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia derives its authority for creation and corporate status from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia and came into existence in 1819. Meetings must be held at least once a year. A quorum consists of five members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board has 16 members, all appointed by the Governor subject to the confirmation of the senate. Eleven of the members must be alumni or alumnae of the university. The alumni association may submit a nominating list of persons to the Governor, but he is not limited to this list in his choice. At least 13 members must be selected from the State at large. Not more than three may be out-of-State alumni. Each member is appointed for a term of 4 years. The appointments are made biennially so that the terms are overlapping. A member is not eligible to serve for or during more than two successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institutional units constituting the university in Charlottesville and elsewhere in the State. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval and financing of current operations. It is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The board has a part-time secretary.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The institution cooperates with the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia and participates in the work of the Southern Regional Education Board.



## **Board of Visitors, Virginia Commonwealth University**

The Board of Visitors of Virginia Commonwealth University derives its authority for creation and for corporate status from the Commonwealth of Virginia. The university was incorporated by act of the general assembly in 1968, which act joined the Medical College of Virginia (founded in 1838 and incorporated by the general assembly in 1854) and Richmond Professional Institute (founded in 1917 and incorporated by the general assembly in 1962).

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The Board of Visitors of Virginia Commonwealth University has 15 members, all appointed by the Governor from the State at large. The alumni of the university may submit a list of nominations to the Governor, but he is not limited to this list in his appointments. Each member is appointed for a 4-year overlapping term, and is eligible to serve for two consecutive terms only. Meetings must be held once each calendar year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. The board elects a rector, a vice rector, a secretary, and such other officers as deemed necessary.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, personnel policies, and financing current operations and physical facilities. Since the institution consists of a separate professional school and a State university, its board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the institution and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The institution cooperates with the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia and participates in the work of the Southern Regional Education Board.

## **Board of Visitors, Virginia Polytechnic Institute**

The Board of Visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute derives its authority for creation from the constitution and the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The code was amended in 1945. Authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Meetings must be held once a year; a majority of the members constitutes a quorum.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board has 14 members, 13 appointed by the Governor from the State at large, four of whom may be nonresidents of Virginia. The president of the Virginia Board of Agriculture and Immigration is an ex officio member. Each member is appointed for 4-year overlapping terms. A member, other than the ex officio member, is eligible to serve for or during only two successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval and financing of current operations. It is classified in this study as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the institute and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The president and his administrative staff at Virginia Polytechnic Institute serve on committees of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, the Southern Regional Education Board, and other State and regional organizations concerned with educational planning. Although the president reports to the board concerning these matters, the members of the board normally do not participate directly in State and regional educational planning. From time to time, however, individual members of the board serve on regional educational planning committees or other agencies on special appointment or request.

## **The Board of Visitors, the College of William and Mary in Virginia**

The Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia derives authority for creation, operation, and corporate status from its Royal Charter of 1693, which is perpetual, and from the constitution and statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The college was annexed to the State system of higher education in 1906, having received some public funds for teacher education since 1888.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 17 members appointed by the Governor, three of whom may be nonresidents of Virginia. The alumni may submit a list of nominations to the Governor, but he is not limited to this list for his selections. All appointments are subject to confirmation by the general assembly. A majority of the membership of the board constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business at all au-

thorized meetings. The members are appointed for 4-year overlapping terms. A member is eligible to serve for, or during, only two successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is the governing authority, charged with the responsibilities of establishing policies and supervising the operation of the College of William and Mary and its branch colleges: Richard Bland College in Petersburg and Christopher Newport College in Newport News. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the college and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

**Relationships with other groups.**—Board involvement in State educational planning is limited to cooperation with the Council of Higher Education for Virginia. The board submits new degree offerings to the council for approval and furnishes data and reports as requested. The institution, with board approval, participates in the programs of the Southern Regional Education Board.

### **Board of Visitors, Old Dominion University**

The Board of Visitors of Old Dominion University derives its authority for creation and corporate status from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The institution was created by action of the general assembly in 1962. The original act was amended in 1966, and the name of the institution was changed from Old Dominion College to Old Dominion University in September 1969. Meetings must be held once a year and at such other times as the board shall determine. Five members constitute a quorum.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board has 13 members appointed by the Governor, two of whom may be nonresidents of the State. The alumni association may submit a list of nominees to the Governor, but he is not limited to this list in his choices. Each member is appointed for a term of 4 years, but no member is eligible to serve for or during more than two successive terms. Terms of office are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the university. Authority, by the acts of the general assembly, is to control and expend the funds of the university, to

make all needful rules and regulations, appoint the president, all professors, teachers, staff members and agents, fix their salaries, and generally direct the affairs of the university. It is a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The board elects a rector, vice rector, and secretary. The president and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—Board involvement in State educational planning is limited to cooperation with the Council of Higher Education for Virginia. The board submits new degree offerings to the council for approval and furnishes data and reports as requested. The institution, with board approval, participates in the programs of the Southern Regional Education Board.

### **Board of Visitors, Longwood College**

The Board of Visitors of Longwood College derives from the 1964 statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia, with an amending statute in 1966. (Formerly, Longwood College was governed by the State Board of Education.) Corporate status also is from the statutes. Meetings must be held four times a year; a majority of the membership constitutes a quorum.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the general assembly. Terms of office are for 4 years and are overlapping. No member may serve more than two successive terms. Appointments may be made from a list submitted by the alumni association but the Governor is not limited to appointing only persons so recommended. Of the persons appointed, two may be nonresidents of the State, and the remaining number selected from the State at large.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for governing the college, controlling and expending funds, and making all necessary rules and regulations for the efficient and orderly direction of the affairs of the institution consistent with the laws of the State. It is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board participates in the programs of the Council of Higher

Education for Virginia and works with other State, regional, and national education groups from time to time.

### **Board of Visitors, Madison College**

Information pertaining to the Board of Visitors of Madison College is the same as that provided for the Board of Visitors of Longwood College.

### **Board of Visitors, Norfolk State College**

The Board of Visitors of Norfolk State College derives its authority for creation from the constitution and statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia, beginning as a branch governed by the Board of Visitors of Virginia State College and becoming a separate board governing its own institution in 1968. Authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Meetings must be held four times a year and a majority of the membership constitutes a quorum.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Visitors of Virginia State College.

### **Board of Visitors, Radford College**

The Board of Visitors of Radford College was created in 1964 by a legislative act of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Corporate status is from the same statutes. Its history, however, is in the Board of Visitors of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, as Radford College was for many years the woman's division of that institution. Meetings must be held once a year; a majority of the board's membership constitutes a quorum.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Visitors of Longwood College.

### **Board of Visitors, Virginia Military Institute**

The Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute derives its authority for creation and for corporate status from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The code has been amended twice in 1950 and 1968. Meetings must be held annually; six members constitute a quorum.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board has 15 members, 14 appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the senate; at least 10, but not more than 11, must be alumni of the institute. The adjutant general is an ex officio member. Each member is appointed for a term of

4 years. The members are eligible for two terms only and after such service may not be reappointed.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institute. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval and financing of current operations. It is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the institute and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board participates in the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia and works with other State, regional, and national education groups from time to time.

### **Board of Visitors, Virginia State College**

The Board of Visitors of Virginia State College derives its authority for creation from the constitution and the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia; the code was amended in 1964. Authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Meetings must be held four times a year; a majority of the board's membership constitutes a quorum.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board is composed of 11 members appointed by the Governor. They are appointed for 4-year overlapping terms. Appointments to the board may be made from a list of nominees of the alumni association of the college, but the Governor is not limited to this listing in making his appointments. Only ex officio members are eligible to serve for or during more than two successive terms. Of the persons appointed, two may be nonresidents of the State.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board governs the institution and has the power and duty to direct and do all things consistent with the laws of the State that, to the board, seem best to accomplish the legitimate objectives of the college. These powers include budget approval and financing of current operations. It is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the institution and his general administrative personnel serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board participates in the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia and works with other State, regional, and national education groups from time to time.

## **State Board for Community Colleges**

The State Board for Community Colleges was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1966. Meetings must be held at least four times a year; seven members constitute a quorum.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board has 15 members appointed by the Governor. The Board elects its own chairman from among the membership. Members are appointed for 4-year overlapping terms; they are eligible to hold office for a maximum of 2 successive terms and are ineligible for reappointment for 2 years thereafter. Members may not hold other State offices.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the establishment, control, administration, and supervision of all community colleges established by the State. It serves the educational needs of qualified post-high school age youth and adults in order to prepare them for employment, for advanced collegiate education, and for improved citizenship.

**Central office staff.**—The 18 individual colleges have local administrative officers appointed by the State Board of Education, but direction of the entire system is vested in a chancellor appointed by the board and a department of community colleges that provides centralized services to the local colleges.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board participates in the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia, and works with State and local agencies as needed. The Board is responsible for post-high school programs offered in area vocational schools operated by county and city govern-

ments. The boards also works with State, regional, and national educational groups.

## **State Board of Education**

The State Board of Education derives its authority for creation from the constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The code was amended in 1956 and again in 1964. Authority for corporate status is from the statutes as well. A quorum consists of a majority of the board's membership.

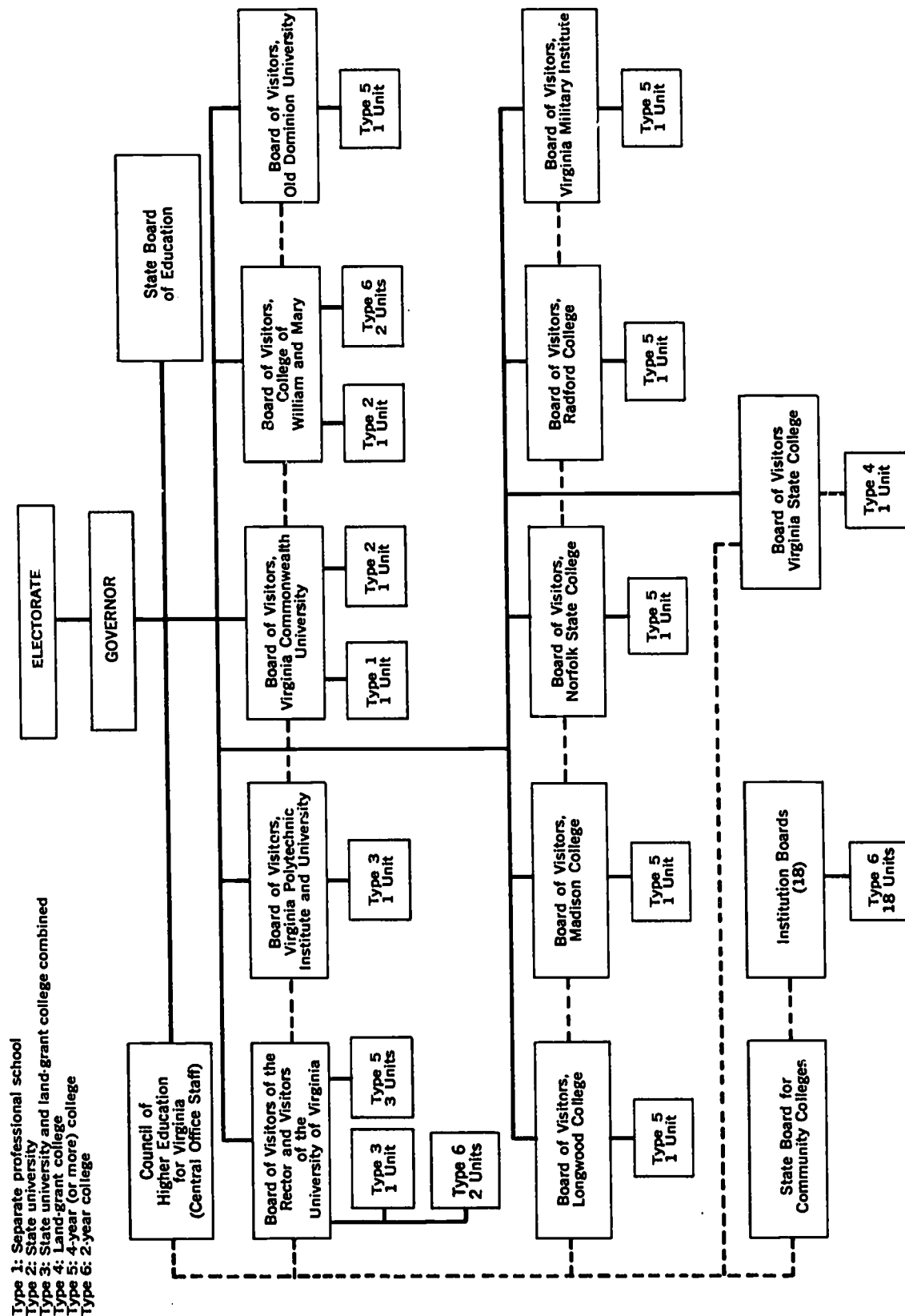
**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board has seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Each member is appointed for overlapping terms of 4 years. A member may be reappointed to succeed himself only once.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for public elementary and secondary education, as well as for the State School for the Deaf and the Blind, and cooperates with the Council of Higher Education in coordinating public school programs with college admission requirements and certain aspects of teacher education. For the purposes of this study, it is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

**Central office staff.**—The State superintendent of public instruction and his professional and administrative personnel serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The State superintendent of public instruction is invited to meetings of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia, in which capacity he coordinates the State Board of Education's responsibility for higher education.

# VIRGINIA



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.



## WASHINGTON

In Washington, eight State boards are responsible for 28 institutions of higher education. Each of six boards is responsible for a separate institution; and one board, with the separate boards of trustees for community colleges, is responsible for the general supervision of 22 community college districts.

The State of Washington participates in the interstate program operated under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

### Council on Higher Education

The Washington State Council on Higher Education was created by legislative statute in 1969. The council is required to meet a minimum of four times per year, but in practice meets much more frequently.

#### Structure of membership and method of selection.

—Membership of the council includes: nine citizen members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate as representatives of the public; two members of the house of representatives, one from each party appointed by the speaker of the house; two members of the senate, one from each party appointed by the president of the senate; two members of the Governor's staff appointed by the Governor; the presidents of each of the public universities and 4-year colleges of the State; the director of the State Board for Community College Education; two presidents of the State's private universities or 4-year colleges; and one community college president appointed by the Governor.

The citizen members of the council serve for terms of 6 years. The initial appointment was made in a staggered pattern. Four legislators serve a 2-year term, provided that the legislative member remains a member of the legislative branch from which he was appointed. Members of the council appointed by the Governor from his staff shall serve at the Governor's pleasure. The terms of the director of the State Board for Community College Education and the presidents of the public universities and colleges of the State are consistent with their tenure in those offices. Presidents appointed by the Governor serve for a 2-year term or until they cease to be president of the institution from which they were appointed.

The nine citizen members have the right to vote, and all matters coming before the council are decided by a simple majority. Other members of the council have a voice, but no voting power.

**Responsibilities of the council.**—The purpose of the council is as follows: (1) to engage in over-all planning for higher education in the State of Washington; (2) to develop criteria and recommend the establishment of a new public baccalaureate granting institution; (3) to state levels of fees and charges to students; (4) to study and make recommendations concerning admission and transfer policies; (5) to review individual institutional operating and capital budgets in accordance with higher education planning; (6) to study and make recommendations for the development of improved practices of administrative management; and (7) to make recommendations regarding legislation affecting higher education. In this study, the council is classified as a coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The council has the power to appoint an executive coordinator of services and employ and appoint other staff as required. The council has been directed to make extensive use of those State agencies with responsibility for implementing and supporting higher educational plans and policies. Outside consulting and service agencies also are employed.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The council consists of members from each facet of higher education within the State. The director of the State Board for Community College Education serves as a liaison between the Council on Higher Education and the community college system. Representatives from the office of the superintendent of public instruction are present at the meetings as are representatives from the organization of independent institutions of higher education. The Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Higher Education also has a representative to provide for better communication between the legislature and the council.

### Board of Regents, University of Washington

The Board of Regents, University of Washington, was created by an 1862 act of the legislature of the Territory of Washington, which was amended in 1955. The board does not have corporate status, but is an agency of the State of Washington. Legally, meetings must be held at least four times a year; however, the board meets at least 11 times.

#### Structure of membership and method of selection.

—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. A quorum consists of four members.

The members are appointed for 6-year staggered terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Regents, Washington State University**

The Board of Regents, Washington State University, was created in 1890 by authority of State statutes, which were amended in 1955. It does not have corporate status. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held once a year; however, the board usually meets 10 times.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of eight members, seven appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate; the eighth is the president of the university, who is secretary of the board, ex officio, without vote. No member may have pecuniary interests, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the board for any building or improvement, or for the furnishing of supplies. The Governor is an ex officio advisory member of the board who does not have the right to vote or to hold an office therein. A quorum consists of four members.

Each member, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, must execute a bond to the State of Washington with two or more sureties, conditioned to the faithful performance of his duties.

Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, so arranged that a maximum of three members retire in any one year.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified in this study as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

### **Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College**

The Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College, was created by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is from the same source. These statutes were amended in 1947, 1949, and 1957. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. A member may not be awarded any contract for erection, repair, or furnishing of any building belonging to any State college nor for the furnishing of supplies or materials to these institutions; and neither may he be an agent for any publishing house proposing to furnish books to such institutions. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The boards of trustees of the four State colleges legally must meet at least once annually as the joint boards of trustees of the State colleges. Actually, the joint boards meet at least four times annually, for the purposes of interchange of information and discussion of matters of mutual concern.

The board of trustees looks for overall institutional planning guidance to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, for classified personnel rule making and appeals to the State Higher Education Personnel Board, and for State-supported financial aids to the State Commission on Higher Education.

The State Board of Education approves the teacher training courses provided by the institution.

The presidents of the four State colleges meet periodically to consult with one another relative to matters concerning their institutions, such as methods of teaching and plans of management. Periodic meetings are held by the unofficial Council of Presidents which includes the University of Washington and Washington State University.

### **Board of Trustees, Eastern Washington State College**

The Board of Trustees of Eastern Washington State College was created by authority of State statutes, amended in 1947, 1949, and 1957. Its authority for corporate status is from the same source. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year; actually, they are held monthly. A quorum consists of a majority of the five members. For a number of years, it has been a policy of the board of trustees to invite a representative of the student body, faculty and alumni groups to attend all meetings.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College.

### **Board of Trustees, The Evergreen State College**

The Board of Trustees, The Evergreen State College, was created by authority of legislation adopted in 1967. Legally, meetings must be held at least twice each year; actually, the board meets at least monthly. A quorum consists of the majority of the members.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College.

### **Board of Trustees, Western Washington State College**

The Board of Trustees, Western Washington State College, was created by authority of the State statutes. These statutes were amended in 1947, 1949, 1957, and 1967. It does not have corporate status. The board is required by law to meet twice annually, although in practice it meets monthly. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College.

### **State Board for Community College Education**

The State Board for Community College Education was created in 1967 by an act of the legislature. The board generally meets 11 times each year, and all meetings are open to the public.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of seven members, one from each congressional district within the State, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. Four members constitute a quorum. Term of office for members, after the initial appointment, is 4 years.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board has general supervision and control over the State system of community colleges and is charged with the following responsibilities: (1) to review the budgets prepared by the community college boards of trustees, prepare a single budget for the support of the State system of community colleges and submit this budget to the Governor; (2) to establish guidelines for the disbursement of funds and receive and disburse such funds for the maintenance, operation, and capital support of the community college districts; (3) to insure that each community college district shall offer thoroughly comprehensive educational training and service programs to meet the needs of both the community and student, and that each community college district maintains an open-door policy so that no student will be denied admission because of the location of his residence, or because of his educational background or ability; (4) to prepare a comprehensive master plan for the development of the community college education and training in the State; (5) to define and administer criteria and guidelines for the establishment of new community colleges or campuses within the existing districts; (6) to establish and administer criteria and procedures for modifying district boundaries; (7) to establish minimum standards to govern the operation of the community colleges; (8) to establish and administer criteria and procedures for all capital construction, including the establishment and installation and expansion of facilities within the various community college districts; (9) to encourage innovation in the development of new educational and training programs in instructional methods; and (10) to exercise any other powers, duties, and responsibilities necessary to carry out the purpose of the community college system. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a coordinating board at the 2-year college level.

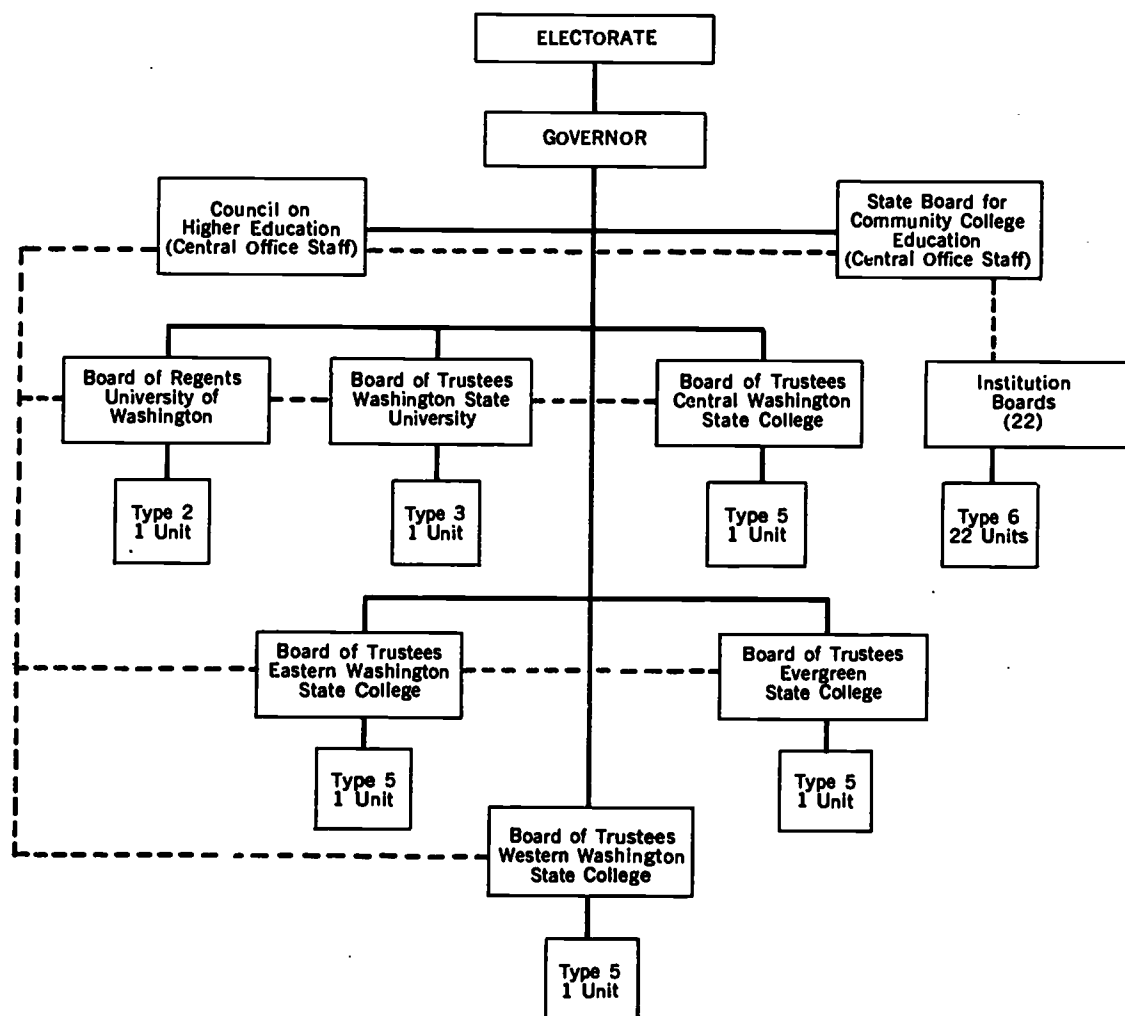
**Central office staff.**—The board has the power to hire a director of the State system for community colleges. He serves as executive officer of the board and as its secretary. The director, with the approval of the board, appoints other employees as may be required and authorized for the proper discharge of the functions of the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—Each community college has a board of trustees as designated by law. A district board of trustees is responsible for

the operation of community colleges within its district, consistent with State law and the directives of the State Board for Community College Education. A Coordinating Council for Occupational Education has been established with three members each from the State Board of Education and the State Board for Community College Education, and three appointed by the Governor. It is responsible for preparing the State plan for federally funded vocational education.

## WASHINGTON

Type 2: State university  
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.



## WEST VIRGINIA

In West Virginia, as of July 1, 1969, all State supported institutions of higher education are under the general supervision and control of the West Virginia Board of Regents. This board of regents is both a governing and coordinating board.

### West Virginia Board of Regents

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The West Virginia Board of Regents consists of 10 members; one is the State superintendent of schools, ex officio, who is not entitled to vote. The other nine members must be citizens of the State appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for overlapping terms of 6 years. Not more than five of the members appointed by the governor may be from the same political party. At least one member must be appointed from each congressional district. No person is eligible for appointment to membership on the board who is an officer, employee, or member of an advisory board of any State college or university, or member of any political party executive committee, or the holder of any other public office or public employment under the Federal Government or under the government of the State or any of its political subdivisions, or an appointee or employee of the board.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board must hold at least six meetings in every fiscal year. It is responsible for the general determination, control, supervision, and management of the financial, business, and educational policies and affairs of all State colleges and universities, except that the standards for education of teachers and teacher preparation programs at the State colleges and universities continues to be under the general direction and control of the West Virginia State Board of Education. The board of regents is fully authorized and empowered to make studies and recommendations relating to all aspects of higher education in the State. It prescribes and allocates among the State colleges and universities specific functions and responsibilities to meet the higher educational needs of the State and avoid unnecessary duplication. The board considers, revises, and submits to the appropriate agencies of the executive and legislative branches of State government separate budget requests on behalf of the State colleges and universities, or it may submit a single budget and allocate appropriations among the different institutions.

**Central office staff.**—The board of regents elects its president and vice-president from its own membership and is authorized to employ a chancellor and such other professional, administrative, clerical and other employees as may be necessary to assist the board in the performance of its duties and responsibilities. The board prescribes the duties and fixes the compensation and emoluments of all such employees, and they serve at the will and pleasure and under the direction and control of the board or its designated representative.

### West Virginia Board of Education

The West Virginia Board of Education in its present form was created in 1947 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held six times a year; however, the board usually meets eight times.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**

—The board of education consists of 10 members, nine appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. They must be citizens of the State; at least one, but not more than two, must be appointed from each of the six congressional districts; and at least one member must be of the Negro race. Any person who is a member of an executive committee of any political party, holds any other public office, or holds employment under the Federal Government or under the government of West Virginia or its political subdivisions, or is an appointee or employee of the board, is not eligible for appointment. Also, not more than two members may be graduates of the same institution of higher education; and not more than five appointee members may belong to the same political party. The State superintendent of schools is an ex officio member who is not entitled to vote. A quorum consists of five members.

Each member is appointed for a 9-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the education of teachers and teacher education programs in all institutions of higher education offering such programs. These include two State universities and eight 4-year colleges administered by the West Virginia Board of Regents and six private 4-year colleges. For this study, this board is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

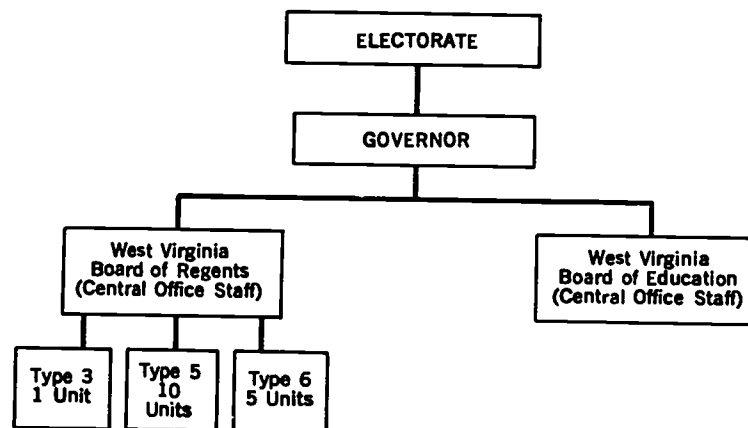


**Central office staff.**—The State superintendent of schools, who is appointed by the board, is its chief executive officer. He must be a person of good moral character, have recognized ability as a school

administrator (with academic and professional training equivalent to graduation from college), and must have at least 5 years' experience in public school work.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## WISCONSIN\*

In Wisconsin, four State boards are responsible for higher education. The Regents of the University of Wisconsin is responsible for the governance of the four degree-granting and 13 2-year campus units that constitute the university. The Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Universities is responsible for the governance of the nine degree-granting and four 2-year institutions. The Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education approves and accredits the programs of 39 vocational-technical institutions, three of which are 2-year community colleges. The Wisconsin Coordinating Council for Higher Education is responsible for approving all public higher education programs, facilities, and budgets.

### Wisconsin Coordinating Council for Higher Education

The Wisconsin Coordinating Council for Higher Education was created in 1955 and reconstituted in 1965, by authority of the State statutes. Its meetings, which are open to the public, are held four to six times a year. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The council consists of 17 members, one designated annually from the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, one from the Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Universities, one from the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, nine citizens, the president of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, the president of the Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Universities, the president of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, the State superintendent of public instruction and one member from the County Teachers Colleges Board.\* Terms are overlapping for members appointed by the Governor.

**Responsibilities of the council.**—The council is responsible for the direction and coordination of the activities of the University of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin State Universities, schools of vocational, technical and adult education, and county teachers colleges. It serves as a permanent joint council to make a continuing study of the State-supported institutions of higher education under its jurisdiction and

\*NOTE: In October, 1971 several changes were made to Wisconsin's system of higher education which are not included in this text. Among the major changes, the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Universities were merged into a new University of Wisconsin system.

\*The County Teachers Colleges and the board will be phased out as of June 30, 1971.

the relation of these institutions to the needs of the people of Wisconsin. The council recommends approval and discontinuance of programs; recommends consolidated, biennial operating and capital budget requests for the University of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin State Universities, the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, and the State Educational Communications Board; and reports the results of its studies and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature. For purposes of this study, the council is classified as a coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The council's executive director may employ professional staff outside of the State's classified service regulations.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The council is responsible for continuously studying the needs of the people of Wisconsin for State-supported higher education and for recommending any legislative proposals needed to carry out its decisions resulting from such study. In order to do this, it maintains active relations with the three public systems of higher education, all agencies of the State involved in education, and the State's private colleges.

The council is required to report annually to the Governor and to the legislature. The council submits its operating and capital budget recommendations to the executive and legislative branches biennially.

### The Regents of the University of Wisconsin

The Regents of the University of Wisconsin was created in 1848 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held once a year; however, the by-laws of the board require it to meet 12 times. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board, the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, consists of 10 members, nine appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Not more than two members may be residents of the same county. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. Members are appointed for 9-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for governing the university's four senior level campuses and 13 2-year institutional units. Its authority for general policy determination encom-

passes budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, planning of physical facilities, and financing of self-liquidating projects. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a multi-campus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The president of the university and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board. The board has a secretary, an assistant secretary, and other staff members.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The audit of expenditures is the responsibility of the State director of budget and accounts and the State auditor. Requests for university operating and construction appropriations from the legislature are subject to approval by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education and the State building commission. New educational programs of the university are subject to the approval of the coordinating council.

### **The Board of Regents of State Universities**

The Board of Regents of State Universities was created in 1866 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held once a year; however, the board usually meets nine times. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 14 members, 13 are appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. One of the appointees must be a woman. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. Members are appointed for 5-year staggered terms, and may be reappointed to successive terms.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for the governance of nine degree-granting institutions and their four branches. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, planning of physical facilities, and the financing of self-liquidating facilities. It is classified as a multi-campus governing board.

**Central office staff.**—The board appoints a director who employs a central staff responsible for the

coordination of the educational programs and control of the budgets of the State universities.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The audit of expenditures is the responsibility of the State director of budget and accounts and the State auditor. Requests for appropriations from the legislature for both operating and construction funds for the State universities are subject to approval by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. Requests for construction funds also are subject to approval by the State Building Commission. New educational programs of the State universities are subject to the approval of the coordinating council.

### **Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education**

The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education was created by authority of the State statutes in 1911. Legally, it is required to meet quarterly. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 11 members. The Governor appoints nine members, each for a 6-year term. Three must be employers, three must be skilled employees other than those who have employing or discharging power, and three must have farming as a principal occupation and actually be engaged in farm operation. The State superintendent of public instruction and a member of the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission selected by the commission are ex officio members. The terms are overlapping.

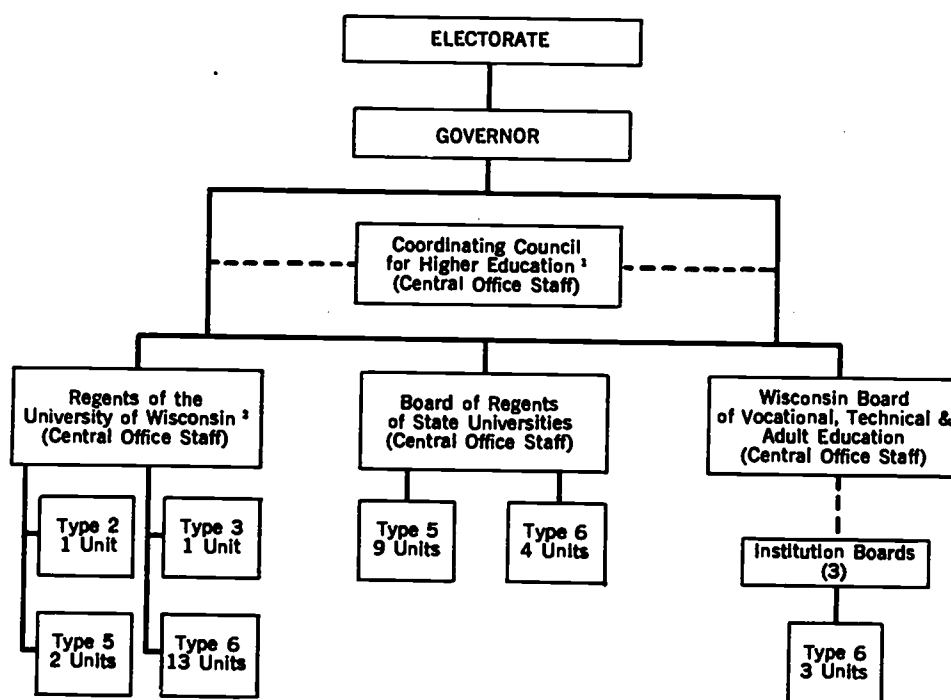
**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for approving and accrediting the program of three community colleges and 36 technical schools. It has established minimum standards under which post-high school vocational and technical terminal programs are evaluated and approved. The board also controls State aid appropriated for schools of vocational, technical and adult education. It is a supervisory or "other" board.

**Central office staff.**—The board employs a director and assistants to the director, but all other positions belong to the classified civil service.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The institutions accredited by this board are under the immediate government of local institutional boards. State budgets and program approval go through the Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

## WISCONSIN

Type 2: State university  
 Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 5: 4-year (or more) college  
 Type 6: 2-year college



<sup>1</sup> Coordinating board for University of Wisconsin, the State Universities, and the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

<sup>2</sup> Board of a land grant institution—all component units considered parts of the land-grant program.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## WYOMING

In Wyoming, three State boards are responsible for eight institutions of higher education. The Trustees of the University of Wyoming govern the university. The Community College Commission has supervisory responsibility for seven junior colleges. The Higher Education Council of Wyoming acts as the State agency for Federal grant programs for higher education and has planning and advisory functions.

The State of Wyoming participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. The Community College Commission works with the Higher Education Council of Wyoming in planning for the higher education needs of the State.

### Higher Education Council of Wyoming

The Higher Education Council of Wyoming was created in 1969 by the State legislature. It does not have corporate status. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, are not required to be held on any particular schedule but it usually meets at least six times a year. Four members in actual attendance constitute a quorum.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The council consists of seven members—the president of the University of Wyoming, the State superintendent of public instruction, and five members appointed by the Governor. The five appointed members are selected as follows: one from the community college commission, representing its member colleges; one from the Trustees of the University of Wyoming and three, at large, from among the residents of the State. The appointed terms are for a 5-year period. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the council.**—The council is the agency authorized to act for the State for the purpose of participating in Federal grant or benefit programs designated by the Congress of the United States to be administered by a single State agency for the benefit of higher education in the State. The council also has responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of records and data on higher education facilities and programs in the State; for analyzing all areas of higher education, with the objective of coordinating and increasing the effectiveness of higher education supported by the State; for development of plans for the orderly growth of higher education and location of new facilities and programs; and for assisting the institutions of higher education in carrying out their re-

sponsibilities under Federal aid programs. The council is a coordinating board.

**Central office staff.**—The council employs an executive secretary, one staff member, and such consultants as may be required.

**Relations with other groups.**—The council acts as an advisory board to the Governor of the State of Wyoming, the Wyoming community college commission, the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming, and the legislature of the State of Wyoming in the furtherance of the overall goals and objectives of higher education.

### The Trustees of the University of Wyoming

The Board, the Trustees of the University of Wyoming, was created in 1890 by authority of the State constitution and the statutes. Authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held once a year, although it usually meets at least six times. A quorum consists of a majority of the members; however, an executive committee of three members who may transact routine business.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of 16 members. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints 12 members, not more than seven of whom may be registered in the same political party. No two members may be residents of the same county, and at least one member must be appointed from each judicial district. A faculty member, while holding such position, may not be appointed to the board. The Governor, the president of the university, the State superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the Associated Students, University of Wyoming, are ex officio members with the right to speak, but not to vote. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board is responsible for governing the university. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It also is responsible for accrediting the academic programs of the junior colleges not accredited by the regional accrediting agency. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.



**Central office staff.**—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

**Relations with other groups.**—The board cooperates with the Higher Education Council of Wyoming and with the Community College Commission in the development of programs of higher education within the State.

The board works with the council in planning for the higher educational needs of the State. Regional planning is conducted under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education; the president of the university serves as a commission director.

### **Community College Commission of Wyoming**

The Community College Commission of Wyoming was created by authority of the State statutes in 1951; the statutes were amended and reenacted in 1967. The commission does not have corporate status.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The membership of the commission consists of the chief administrative officer of each of the community colleges; one resident of each community college district, appointed by the respective boards of each of the community college districts; the president of the University of Wyoming, or his designated representative; the director of adult education and community service of the university; and the State superintendent of public instruction or his designee. The coordinator of community colleges serves in an ex officio capacity. Each appointed member serves for a 2-year term, or until a successor is appointed and qualified.

**Responsibilities of the commission.**—The powers of the commission include: (1) studying the educational needs in the regions where community colleges are located, and making recommendations for

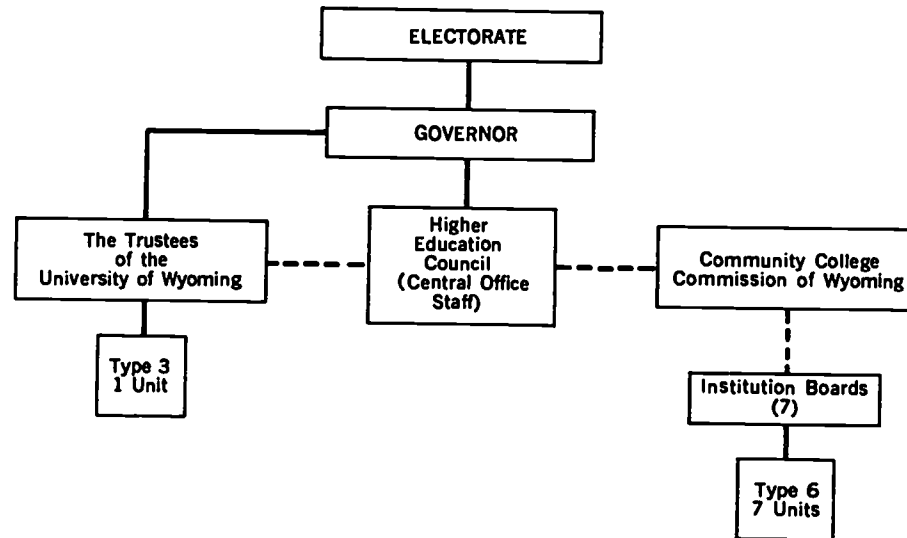
meeting such needs to the several institutions and to the University of Wyoming; (2) studying personnel, administrative, and fiscal policies and procedures, and other matters concerning community colleges, their relationships with each other and with the university, and making recommendations relating to same; (3) formulating uniform methods and procedures for the designation of courses, credit hours given, student loans, and other academic matters consistent with the rules and regulations prescribed for credit by the university; (4) prescribing a form of petition for use in the establishment of community colleges, including criteria for such establishment, following the procedure set out by law for determining such need, and conducting the election therefor; (5) acting as a board for the arbitration of disputes and differences which may arise on the staff of any of the community colleges whenever so requested by the college board; and (6) setting minimum standards for community colleges in the State and assisting in accrediting with the university or the regional accrediting agency. In addition, the commission receives and administers all Federal and State funds designated to benefit community colleges, except when legislation designates a State agency other than the commission. For the purposes of this study, the commission is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

**Central office staff.**—The executive secretary of the commission is the director of the division of adult education and community service of the University of Wyoming, and he and a coordinator employed by the commission provide central office staffing.

**Relationships with other groups.**—To insure cooperation among the State institutions of higher education, the Higher Education Council, the Trustees of the University of Wyoming, and the Community College Commission consult on matters relating to higher education at the community college level. All 2-year institutions in the State are governed by district boards.

## WYOMING

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined  
 Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## PUERTO RICO

In Puerto Rico, the Council on Higher Education, the University of Puerto Rico, is responsible for the seven institutional units that constitute the university: the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras, the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez, the University of Puerto Rico at San Juan, a four-year college at Cayey, and the University Regional Colleges of Humacao, Arecibo and Ponce.

### Council on Higher Education, the University of Puerto Rico

The Council of Higher Education of the University of Puerto Rico was created in 1966 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth. Authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. It normally meets once a month and may hold special meetings on the call of its president or of four of its members.

The university governed by this board was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico on March 12, 1903. It has a main campus at Rio Piedras, a college of agricultural and mechanic arts at Mayaguez, a school of medicine-tropical medicine, dentistry, and public health at San Juan, a four-year college of Liberal Arts at Cayey, and three regional colleges at Humacao, Arecibo and Ponce.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The education council for the university consists of nine members, eight appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth with the advice and consent of the senate of Puerto Rico. The secretary of education is an ex officio member. The council selects its president from the eight appointed members for a one-year term, renewable for a second year.

Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The council is responsible for the government of the institutional units that constitute the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The council submits annually a report of its activities and of the state of the university to the Governor and to the legislature. Because it governs more than one institutional unit, in this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

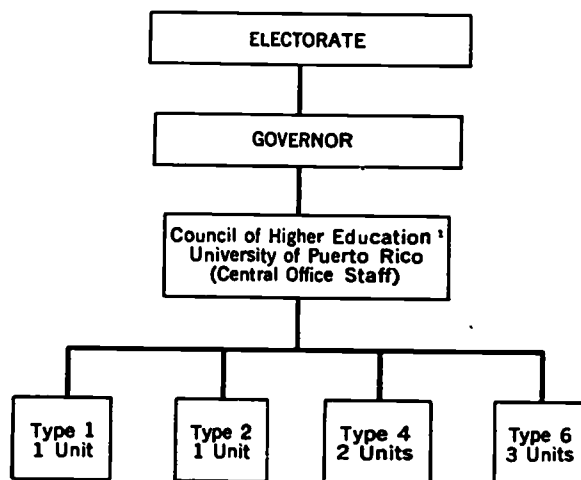
**Central office staff.**—The council appoints its own executive secretary, the president of the university—the executive director of the institution—and the chancellors of the various campuses.

**Relations with other groups.**—The council is authorized by the statutes of the Commonwealth to make surveys of the educational situation in Puerto Rico and to formulate principles which it believes valid and advisable for the system of public higher education and for the coordination of the system with the University of Puerto Rico. It is the State agency responsible for the accreditation of private higher education institutions in the Commonwealth. The council is authorized by statutes to supervise and accredit all nursing programs.

A university board and three administrative boards at Rio Piedras, Mayaguez, and San Juan, act as advisory bodies to the president and the chancellors. These boards, in collaboration with the president, chancellor, and the academic senates formulate the rules and regulations submitted to the Council on Higher Education for approval. The university board approves the draft of the budget for each institutional unit and the central administration submitted to the council.

## PUERTO RICO

Type 1: Separate professional school  
Type 2: State university  
Type 4: Land-grant college



<sup>1</sup> Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.  
Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

## GUAM

In Guam, one board is responsible for one institution of higher education.

### Board of Regents, University of Guam

The Board of Regents of the University of Guam was created by legislative statute in 1963. Legally, meetings are open to the public and the board meets monthly.

**Structure of membership and method of selection.**—The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the legislature. The regents must be citizens of the United States and residents of Guam. Members are appointed to 3-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed. Concurrence of three members is necessary to give validity to any act of the board.

**Responsibilities of the board.**—The board assumed the governance of the institution from the Territo-

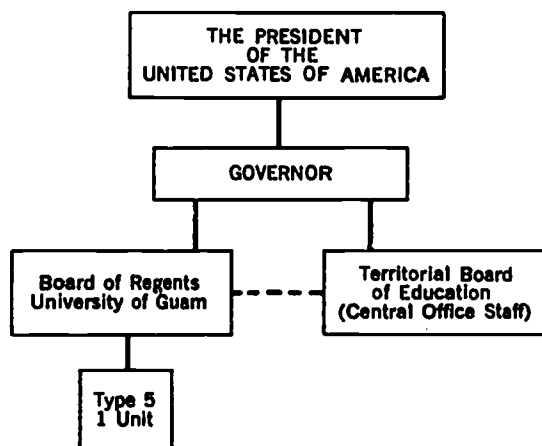
rial Board of Education and thereby assumed its responsibilities. It is responsible for the determination of policy and the selection of administrative personnel for the university. Appointment of the president of the institution by the Governor is upon recommendation of the board. For the purposes of this study, it is classified as a governing board.

**Central office staff.**—By virtue of his office, the president of the university is the designated executive secretary of the board; therefore, the president and his administrative staff serve as the central office for the board.

**Relationships with other groups.**—The board works with the Governor and with the legislature; and the institution it governs is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. Through its master's degree program and other teacher education activities, the board maintains liaison with the Territorial Board of Education.

## GUAM

Type 5: 4-year (or more) college





## CANAL ZONE

The Canal Zone public school system, including a community college, is operated by the Division of Schools.

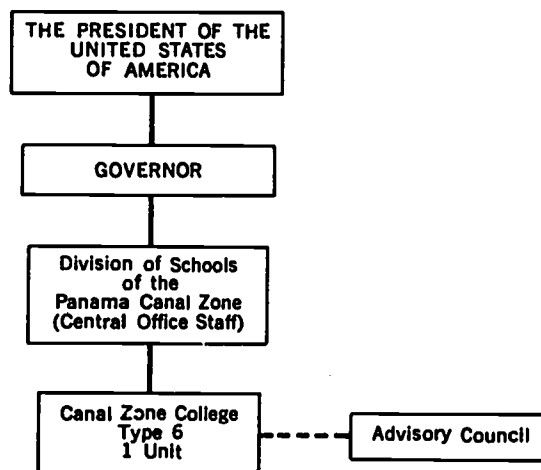
### Division of Schools of the Panama Canal Zone

The Division of Schools is a part of the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Canal Zone Government, an

agency of the United States Government. The Governor of the Canal Zone appoints the superintendent of schools and the director of the bureau. The Canal Zone College has an advisory council which assists in the administration of the college. The school system is governed by administrative regulations rather than by statutory enactments.

## CANAL ZONE

Type 6: 2-year college



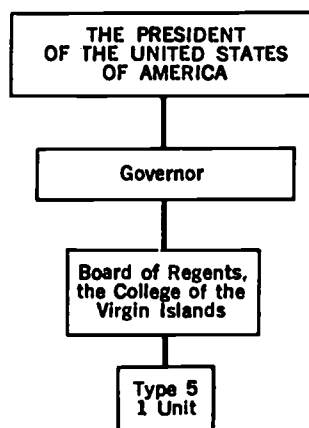
## VIRGIN ISLANDS

The College of the Virgin Islands is a 4-year public institution administered under a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor with the consent of

the Territorial Legislature. The College has no organic relationship to the Department of Education in the Virgin Islands.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

The College of the Virgin Islands is a 4-year, public institution administered under a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Territorial Legislature. The College has no organic relationship to the Department of Education in the Virgin Islands.



Type 5: 4-year college

**PART III.**  
**Basic Reference Table**  
**and Appendices**

## BASIC REFERENCE TABLE

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate profes- sional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board <sup>1</sup>				
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d	
										G	MC	G	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10				
ALABAMA														
Alabama Commission on Higher Education														x
Board of Trustees, University of Alabama													x	
University of Alabama at University City		x												
at Birmingham					x									
at Huntsville					x									
Board of Trustees, Auburn University													x	
Auburn University														
at Auburn			x											
at Montgomery			(2)		x									
Board of Trustees, Florence State University												x		
Florence State University						x								
Board of Trustees, Jacksonville State University												x		
Jacksonville State University						x								
Board of Trustees, Livingston University												x		
Livingston University						x								
Board of Trustees, Troy State University												x		
Troy State University						x								
Board of Trustees, University of Montevallo												x		
University of Montevallo						x								
Board of Trustees, University of South Alabama												x		
University of South Alabama						x								
State Board of Education <sup>4</sup>						17						x <sup>8</sup>		
Alabama A & M University				x										
Alabama State University					x									
ALASKA														
Board of Regents, University of Alaska														x
University of Alaska			x			7								
State Board of Education <sup>4</sup>														
ARIZONA														
Arizona Board of Regents														x
Arizona State University		x												
Northern Arizona University		x												
University of Arizona			x											
State Board of Directors for Junior Colleges of Arizona						11		11					x <sup>8</sup>	
ARKANSAS														
Commission on Coordination of Higher Education Finance														x
Board of Trustees, University of Arkansas													x	
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville														
at Little Rock			x											
at Little Rock (medical)			(2)		x									
at Little Rock (Graduate School of Social Work)	x				x									
Board of Trustees, Agricultural Mechanical College and Normal College												x		
Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College														
Board of Trustees, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College												x		
Agricultural and Mechanical College														
Board of Trustees, Arkansas Polytechnic College												x		
Arkansas Polytechnic College						x								
Board of Trustees, Arkansas State University													x	
Arkansas State University						x								
Board of Trustees, Henderson State College												x		
Henderson State College						x								
Board of Trustees, Southern State College												x		
Southern State College						x								
Board of Trustees, State College of Arkansas												x		
State College of Arkansas						x								
State Junior College Board						2								

# BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate profes- sional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board:				
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d	
										G	MC	G	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10				
CALIFORNIA														
California Coordinating Council for Higher Education														
Board of Regents of the University of California														
University of California														
at Berkeley												x		
at Davis		x	(2)											
Hastings College of Law at San Francisco	x		(3)											
at Irvine		x	(3)											
at Los Angeles		x	(2)											
at Los Angeles (medical)	x		(2)											
at Riverside			(2)											
at San Diego		x	(2)											
at San Francisco (medical center)	x		(2)											
at Santa Barbara		x	(2)											
at Santa Cruz		x	(2)											
Trustees of the California State Colleges, California State College System			(2)											
California State College												x		
at Bakersfield														
at Dominguez Hills					x									
at Fullerton					x									
at Hayward					x									
at Long Beach					x									
at Los Angeles					x									
at San Bernardino					x									
California State Polytechnic College														
at Pomona														
California State Polytechnic College					x									
at San Luis Obispo														
Chico State College					x									
Fresno State College					x									
Humboldt State College					x									
Sacramento State College					x									
San Diego State College					x									
San Fernando Valley State College		x												
San Francisco State College					x									
San Jose State College					x									
Sonoma State College					x									
Stanislaus State College					x									
Board of Governors, California Maritime Academy														
California Maritime Academy	x									x				
Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges						91		91						x
COLORADO														
Colorado Commission on Higher Education														
The Regents of the University of Colorado														
University of Colorado														
at Boulder		x										x		
at Colorado Springs														
at Denver (Medical Center)														
at Denver	x				x									
State Board of Agriculture														
Colorado State University				x								x		
Fort Lewis College														
Trustees of State Colleges in Colorado					x									
Adams State College														
University of Northern Colorado					x							x		
Metropolitan State College					x									
Southern Colorado State College					x									
Western State College of Colorado					x									
Board of Trustees, Colorado School of Mines														
Colorado School of Mines	x									x				
Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education <sup>4</sup>						11		6				x		



# **BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued**

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate profes- sional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board <sup>1</sup>				
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d	
										G	MC	G	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10				
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>														
Commission for Higher Education														x
The University of Connecticut Board of Trustees						5						x		
University of Connecticut Health Center	x		x											
Connecticut Board of Trustees for the State Colleges												x		
Central Connecticut State College					x									
Eastern Connecticut State College					x									
Southern Connecticut State College					x									
Western Connecticut State College					x									
Connecticut State Board of Trustees for Regional Community Colleges						10						x		
Connecticut Board of Trustees of the State Technical Colleges						4						x		
<b>DELAWARE</b>														
Board of Trustees, University of Delaware												x		
University of Delaware			x											
Board of Trustees, Delaware State College												x		
Delaware State College				x										
Board of Trustees, Delaware Technical and Community Colleges													x	
Delaware Technical and Community College						2								
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>														
Board of Higher Education														x
Federal City College				x										
District of Columbia Teachers College					x									
Board of Vocational Education						x								
Washington Technical Institute		x								x				
<b>FLORIDA</b>														
Florida Board of Regents, State University System of Florida														x
University of Florida			x											
Florida State University		x												
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University				x										
Florida Atlantic University					x									
Florida International University					x									
Florida Technological University					x									
University of North Florida					x									
University of South Florida		x												
University of West Florida					x									
State Board of Education of Florida <sup>4</sup>						27		23					x	
<b>GEORGIA</b>														
Regents of the University System of Georgia														x
University System of Georgia						11								
University of Georgia			x											
Medical College of Georgia	x													
Georgia Institute of Technology	x					1								
Albany State College					x									
Armstrong State College					x									
Augusta State College					x									
Columbus State College					x									
Fort Valley State College					x									
Georgia College at Milledgeville				x										
Georgia Southern College					x									
Georgia Southwestern College					x									
Georgia State College		x												
North Georgia College					x									
Savannah State College					x									
Valdosta State College					x									
West Georgia College					x									

# BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate profes- sional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board <sup>1</sup>				
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d	
										G	MC	G	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10				
<b>HAWAII</b>														
Board of Regents, University of Hawaii University of Hawaii			x			6							x	
<b>IDAHO</b>														
State Board of Education and Board of Regents of the University of Idaho University of Idaho Idaho State University Boise State College Lewis-Clark Normal School			x		x x x	2		2					x	
<b>ILLINOIS</b>														
Board of Higher Education														x
Board of Trustees, University of Illinois University of Illinois at Urbana at Chicago Circle Medical Center at Chicago	x	x	x (2) (2)										x	
Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University Southern Illinois University at Carbondale at Edwardsville		x			x								x	
Board of Regents, Regency Universities Illinois State University Northern Illinois University Sangamon State University		x x x											x	
Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities Chicago State College Eastern Illinois University Northeastern Illinois State College Western Illinois University New Senior Institution (Southwest Metropolitan Area, Chicago (1971-73))					x x x x								x	
Illinois Junior College Board					x	43		43						x <sup>2</sup>
<b>INDIANA</b>														
The Trustees of Indiana University Indiana University at Bloomington at Fort Wayne <sup>*</sup> at Indianapolis Northwest at Gary at South Bend at Kokomo Southeast at Jeffersonville		x x			x x x x x								x	
The Trustees of Purdue University Purdue University at Lafayette at Calumet at Fort Wayne <sup>*</sup> at Indianapolis North Central Campus			x (2) (2) (2) (2)		x x x								x	
The Ball State University Board of Trustees Ball State University		x				x			x					
The Indiana State University Board of Trustees Indiana State University		x				1							x	
Indiana State Board of Education <sup>1</sup>						1		1						
<b>IOWA</b>														
State Board of Regents Iowa State University of Science and Technology State University of Iowa University of Northern Iowa		x	x										x	
State Board of Public Instruction <sup>1</sup>					x	12		12						
<sup>1</sup> Jointly administered—Indiana University and Purdue University.														

<sup>1</sup>Jointly administered—Indiana University and Purdue University.

# **BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued**

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate profes- sional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board <sup>1</sup>				
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d	
										G	MC G	G	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10				
<b>KANSAS</b>														
State Board of Regents														
University of Kansas		x											x	
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science			x											
Fort Hayes Kansas State College					x									
Kansas State College of Pittsburg					x									
Kansas State Teachers College					x									
Wichita State University		x												
State Board of Education <sup>4</sup>						19		19						
<b>KENTUCKY</b>														
Council on Public Higher Education														
Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky			x			13						x		x
University of Kentucky														
Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville														
University of Louisville		x										x		
Board of Regents, Kentucky State College														
Kentucky State College				x								x		
Board of Regents of Eastern Kentucky University														
Eastern Kentucky University					x							x		
Board of Regents of Morehead State University														
Morehead State University					x							x		
Board of Regents of Murray State University														
Murray State University					x							x		
Board of Regents of Northern Kentucky State College														
Northern Kentucky State College					x							x		
Board of Regents of Western Kentucky University														
Western Kentucky University					x							x		
<b>LOUISIANA</b>														
Coordinating Council for Higher Education														
Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College,														
Louisiana State University System														
Louisiana State University System at Baton Rouge						3								
Medical Center of New Orleans	x		x											
Medical Center Branch at Shreveport	x		(2)											
at New Orleans		x	(2)											
State Board of Education <sup>4</sup>														
Francis T. Nicholls State College														
Grambling College					x									
Louisiana State Polytechnic Institute					x									
McNeese State College		x												
Northeast Louisiana State College		x												
Northwestern State College of Louisiana		x												
Southeastern Louisiana College														
Southern University System					x	1								
at Baton Rouge					x									
at New Orleans					(2)									
at Shreveport—Bossier City Campus					(2)									
University of Southwestern Louisiana		x			(2)	x	x							
<b>MAINE</b>														
Board of Trustees, University of Maine														
University of Maine														
at Farmington			(2)		x									
at Fort Kent			(2)		x									
at Machias			(2)		x									
at Orono			x											
at Portland-Gorham					x	2								
School of Law	x		(2)											
at Presque Isle			(2)		x									
Board of Trustees, Maine Maritime Academy														
Maine Maritime Academy	x											x		

# **BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued**

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate profes- sional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board <sup>1</sup>				
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d	
										G	MC	G	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10				
MARYLAND														
Maryland Council for Higher Education														
Board of Regents of the University of Maryland														
University of Maryland												x		x
at College Park														
at Baltimore City														
at Catonsville (Baltimore County)	x		x (2) (2)											
Maryland State College			(2)	x	x									
Board of Trustees of the State Colleges														
Bowie State College													x	
Coppin State College					x									
Frostburg State College					x									
Morgan State College					x									
Salisbury State College					x									
Towson State College					x									
Board of Trustees of St. Mary's College of Maryland														
St. Mary's College of Maryland					x				x					
State Board for Community Colleges														
State Board of Education <sup>4</sup>						14		14						x <sup>3</sup>
MASSACHUSETTS														
Board of Higher Education														
Board of Trustees, University of Massachusetts														
University of Massachusetts														
at Amherst													x	
at Boston														
at Worcester	x		x (2) (2)		x									
Board of Trustees, Lowell Technological Institute														
Lowell Technological Institute	x								x					
Board of Trustees, Southeastern Massachusetts University														
Southeastern Massachusetts University									x					
Trustees of State Colleges														
Massachusetts College of Art														
Massachusetts Maritime Academy												x		
North Adams State College	x													
State College at Boston														
State College at Bridgewater														
State College at Fitchburg														
State College at Framingham														
State College at Lowell														
State College at Salem														
State College at Westfield														
State College at Worcester														
Board of Regional Community Colleges														
MICHIGAN														
State Board of Education														
Regents, University of Michigan														
University of Michigan														
at Ann Arbor														
at Dearborn		x												
at Flint														
Board of Trustees, Michigan State University														
Michigan State University														
Board of Governors, Wayne State University														
Wayne State University		x												
Board of Control, Michigan Technological University														
Michigan Technological University		x												
Board of Trustees, Central Michigan University														
Central Michigan University														
Board of Regents, Eastern Michigan University														
Eastern Michigan University														
Board of Control, Ferris State College														
Ferris State College														
Board of Trustees, Grand Valley State College														
Grand Valley State College														
Board of Control, Lake Superior State College														
Lake Superior State College														

# BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board <sup>1</sup>			
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d
							8a	8b		G	MC	G	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
Board of Control, Northern Michigan University Northern Michigan University					x					x			
Board of Control, Oakland University Oakland University					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Saginaw Valley College Saginaw Valley College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Western Michigan University Western Michigan University		x								x			
State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges						29		29					x <sup>2</sup>
<b>MINNESOTA</b>													
Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission													
Regents of the University of Minnesota University of Minnesota at Minneapolis-St. Paul at Duluth at Morris			x (2) (2)		x x	2				x			x
Minnesota State College Board Bemidji State College Mankato State College Moorhead State College St. Cloud State College Southwest Minnesota State College Winona State College					x x x x x x						x		
Minnesota State Junior College Board						20				x			
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>													
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning University of Mississippi at Oxford Medical Center at Jackson	x	x										x	
Mississippi State University University of Southern Mississippi Alcorn A & M College Delta State College Jackson State College Mississippi State College for Women Mississippi Valley State College		x	x	x	x x x x								
Junior College Commission						16		16					
Commission on College Accreditation <sup>4</sup> State Board of Education <sup>4</sup>													
<b>MISSOURI</b>													
Missouri Commission on Higher Education													
The Curators of the University of Missouri University of Missouri at Columbia at Kansas City at Rolla at St. Louis	x	x	x (2) (2)		x					x			x
The Curators of the Lincoln University Lincoln University				x						x			
Board of Regents, Central Missouri State College Central Missouri State College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Missouri Southern College Missouri Southern College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Missouri Western College Missouri Western College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Northeast Missouri State College Northeast Missouri State College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Northwest Missouri State College Northwest Missouri State College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Southeast Missouri State College Southeast Missouri State College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Southwest Missouri State College Southwest Missouri State College					x					x			
State Board of Education <sup>4</sup>						9		9					

# **BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued**

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate profes- sional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board <sup>1</sup>				
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d	
										G	MC	G	C	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10				
<b>MONTANA</b>														
State Board of Education, Ex Officio Regents, Montana University System University of Montana Montana State University Eastern Montana College Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology Northern Montana University Western Montana College		x	x		x x x x	3		3					x	
<b>NEBRASKA</b>														
Voluntary Coordinating Council for Public Higher Education														x
Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska University of Nebraska at Lincoln Medical College at Omaha at Omaha	x		x (2) (2)		x						x			
Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Colleges Chadron State College Kearney State College Peru State College Wayne State College					x x x x						x			
Board of Educational Lands and Funds <sup>4</sup> State Board of Education <sup>4</sup>						11		6			x			
<b>NEVADA</b>														
Board of Regents, University of Nevada System University of Nevada at Reno at Las Vegas Community College Division			x (2)		x	1							x	
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>														
Coordinating Board of Advanced Education an Accreditation														x
Board of Trustees, The University of New Hampshire University of New Hampshire at Durham Keene State College Plymouth State College Merrimack Valley Branch			x		x x x						x			
State Board of Education New Hampshire Technical Institute						x			x					
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>														
Board of Higher Education						15		15						x
Board of Governors, Rutgers, The State University Rutgers, The State University at New Brunswick at Camden at Newark			x (2) (2)		x x						x			
Board of Trustees, College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey														
College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	x								x					
Board of Trustees, Newark College of Engineering Newark College of Engineering	x							x						
Board of Trustees, Glassboro State College Glassboro State College					x						x			
Board of Trustees, Jersey City State College Jersey City State College					x						x			
Board of Trustees, Montclair State College Montclair State College					x						x			
Board of Trustees, Newark State College Newark State College					x						x			
Board of Trustees, Ramapo College of New Jersey Ramapo College of New Jersey					x				x					



# BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate profes- sional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board <sup>1</sup>			
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d
										G	MC	G	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
Board of Trustees, William Paterson College of New Jersey William Paterson College of New Jersey					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Richard Stockton State College Richard Stockton State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Trenton State College Trenton State College					x					x			
Council of State Colleges <sup>4</sup>													
Council of County Colleges <sup>4</sup>													
New Jersey Education Co-ordinating Council <sup>4</sup>													
NEW MEXICO													
Board of Educational Finance													x
Regents of the University of New Mexico University of New Mexico		x				1				x			
Regents of the New Mexico State University New Mexico State University			x			4				x			
Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University Eastern New Mexico University					x	2				x			
Regents of the New Mexico Highlands University New Mexico Highlands University					x					x			
Regents of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	x									x			
Regents of the Western New Mexico University Western New Mexico University					x					x			
Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute New Mexico Military Institute						x				x			
NEW YORK													
Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York													x
Board of Trustees of the State University of New York University Centers												x	
State University at Albany		x											
State University at Binghamton		x											
State University at Buffalo		x											
State University at Stony Brook		x											
Medical Centers													
Downstate Medical Center	x												
Upstate Medical Center	x												
Colleges of Arts and Science													
College at Brockport					x								
College at Buffalo					x								
College at Cortland					x								
College at Fredonia					x								
College at Geneseo					x								
College at New Paltz					x								
College at Old Westbury					x								
College at Oneonta					x								
College at Oswego					x								
College at Plattsburgh					x								
College at Potsdam					x								
College at Purchase					x								
Herkimer-Rome-Utica Area College at Frankfort (1971)					x								
Specialized Colleges													
State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University			x										
State University Maritime College	x												
Agricultural and Technical Colleges													
Agricultural and Technical College at Alfred						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Canton						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Farmingdale						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Morrisville						x							

# BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate profes- sional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions		Total public institutions	Type of Board <sup>1</sup>					
							under State boards	not under State boards		a	b	c	d		
										G	MC	G	C		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10					
Statutory Colleges															
New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred University	x														
New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University			x												
New York State College of Human Ecology at Cornell University		x													
New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University		x													
New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University															
Community Colleges	x		(2)												
Board of Higher Education, City University of New York						38		38							
City University of New York														x	
Bernard Baruch School of Business															
Brooklyn College		x						x							
City College		x						x							
College in Bedford-Stuyvesant					x			x							
Graduate Center					x			x							
Hunter College		x						x							
John Jay College of Criminal Justice		x						x							
Lehman College					x			x							
Mt. Sinai School of Medicine	x				x			x							
Queens College					x			x							
Richmond College					x			x							
York College					x			x							
Community Colleges						8		B							
NORTH CAROLINA															
State Board of Higher Education															
Board of Trustees, University of North Carolina															x
University of North Carolina															
at Asheville														x	
at Chapel Hill					x										
at Charlotte		x													
at Greensboro					x										
North Carolina State University		x													
at Fort Bragg															
Board of Trustees, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University			x												
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University															
Board of Trustees, Appalachian State University															
Appalachian State University															
Board of Trustees, East Carolina University															
East Carolina University															
Board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State College															
Elizabeth City State College															
Board of Trustees, Fayetteville State University															
Fayetteville State University															
Board of Trustees, North Carolina Central University															
North Carolina Central University															
Board of Trustees, North Carolina School of the Arts															
North Carolina School of the Arts															
Board of Trustees, Pembroke State University															
Pembroke State University															
Board of Trustees, Western Carolina University															
Western Carolina University															
Board of Trustees, Winston-Salem State University															
Winston-Salem State University															
State Board of Education						15		15							x <sup>2</sup>